The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4875. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Official Signing of the Luxemburg Treaty.

The Success of the Reform Bill Assured.

Fenian Death Sentences Commuted to Imprisonment.

Complication of Foreign Nations in Their Conspiracy.

Death of Ex-Gov. Wright, Our Minister to Prussia.

Completion of the Great Siberian Telegraph.

Greece Said to be Purchasing Iron-Clads in the United States.

Italy Sends a New Minister to Our Government.

THE GREAT PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11—Evening.

The *Globe* of this evening says that the treaty for the disposition of the Luxemburg question was signed to-day by all the Powers participating in the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill—Its Success Assured.

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Evening.

The success of the Derby Government on the vote on the Reform Bill to-day insures its preservation.

The Fenians—Commutation of Sentence—Proceedings of Trial to be Kept Secret.

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Evening.

The death-sentence of the convicted Fenian, DORAN, has been commuted to a long term of imprisonment.

Earl DERBY officially says that the Government will not make public the real history of the recent Fenian uprising, on account of apprehended troubles with certain foreign Governments which are involved in the plot.

The Prince of Wales Gone to Paris.

LONDON, Friday, May 10—Evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is at the Paris Exposition.

PRUSSIA.

Death of United States Minister, Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 11.

Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, more familiarly known as Gov. WRIGHT, United States Minister to the Court of Prussia, died in this city at 8 o'clock this morning of dropsy.

Mr. WRIGHT had been ailing severely for some months past, and laid at the point of death a few days since. He rallied, however, for a short time, and was regarded as approaching a convalescence which would permit his removal to the waters of Carlsbad.

He commenced to sink last night and expired this morning.

RUSSIA.

Completion of the Great Siberian Telegraph to the Mouth of the Amoor.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, May 11.

The telegraph line connecting this city with the mouth of the Amoor River, in Siberia, has been successfully completed.

GREECE.

Purchase of Iron-Clads in the United States.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 11.

It is said that the Government of Greece has contracted with the United States for the purchase of seven iron-clads of the Monitor pattern.

ITALY.

A New Minister Sent to the United States.

FLORENCE, Saturday, May 11.

M. CERRUTTI, Vice Consul at San Francisco, has been appointed to succeed M. BERTANNATI as the representative of the Italian Government at Washington.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11—Noon.

Consols for money	92¼
United States Five-twenties Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	43

LONDON, Saturday, May 11—2 P. M.

Consols have declined to 92⅛.

American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	42¾
U. S. Five-twenty Bonds	72¾

LONDON, Saturday, May 11—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 92 for money. American securities closed as follows:

Erie Railway shares	42¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	76¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 11—Evening.

United States bonds close at 77¼.

Commercial.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11—Noon.

Sugar—24s. 3d. for No. 2 Dutch Standard; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.; Oils—Linseed, 39s.; Sperm, £131, and Whale, £9 15s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 11—Noon.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. [illegible]—Wheat—Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Corn, 42s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 43s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 53s. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.; Standard White, 1s. 2½d.; Pot Ashes, 34s.; Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d.; Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; Fine, 13s.; Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Clover Seed, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 11—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is somewhat easier, but no decline in prices has thus far been established.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 11—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton Market closed dull at a decline of ⅛ in prices. The sales to-day have been fully 15,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛
Middling Orleans	11½

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet. Wheat 13s. 9d. for Western red, and 14s. 6d. for California white. Corn is steady at 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and articles are generally unchanged. Lard, 52s. 6d.; Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 125s.; Bacon, 39s.

PRODUCE—The market for Tallow is heavy, and prices have declined 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American and St. Petersburg. Tin is quoted at 85s. ₩ cwt. for Straits and Banca.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 11—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 43¼ francs.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, May 11—2 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left New-York May 1, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LIMERICK, Ireland, Saturday, May 11.

The bark *Virginia*, Capt. WALSH, which left New-York on the 22d of March for Donegal, and which was abandoned at sea on the 17th of April in latitude 50.50, longitude 31.38, was towed into this port to-day.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The *Hammonia* arrived early this morning, bringing three days' later London papers. We have time only to make a brief summary, omitting the articles speculating upon the Luxemburg question as the telegraphic dispatches announcing the signing of the treaty make such matters of no account.

PRUSSIA.

Court Movements.

A telegram from Berlin says: A council of Ministers, under the presidency of the King, met on Monday. The Crown Prince and the members of the military and civil cabinets were present. A Court dinner was subsequently given in honor of the birthday of the Czar.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Herr VON FORKENBECK opened the session with three cheers for the King. The formation of the Committees was then proceeded with.

Opening of the Chambers—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Monday, April 29.

The opening of the Prussian Diet for an extraordinary session took place to-day in the White Hall. About 250 members were present. In the diplomatic box were the representatives of England, Russia, the Hanse Towns, Hesse-Darmstadt and Saxony. The Court box was unoccupied.

King WILLIAM was accompanied by the Crown Prince, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, Prince ALBRECHT, Prince ALEXANDER and Prince GEORGE of Prussia, Prince AUGUSTUS of Wurtemburg, and Duke WILLIAM of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

His Majesty, who was received with cheers on entering the hall, delivered the following speech from the throne:

ILLUSTRIOUS, NOBLE AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE DIET: A Constitution of the North German Confederation, by which the united and vigorous development of the nation appears secured, has issued from the deliberations of the Parliament, to which the Prussian people sent its representatives in conformity with the law approved by you. I have summoned you around my throne to submit this Constitution to your decision. The task of national unity which the Government commenced with your coöperation is now to be concluded by your assent. Upon this basis the protection of Federal territory, the care of common rights, and of the prosperity of the people, will henceforth be guaranteed by the collective populations of Northern Germany and their Governments in firm community.

By the introduction of the Federal Constitution the privileges of the representations of individual States will be subject to unavoidable restrictions in all those departments which will be in future subordinate to the general development. But the people itself will not have to forfeit any of the rights it has hitherto possessed. It will merely transfer their maintenance to its representatives in the more extended commonwealth. The consent of the freely elected Deputies of the entire people will still be requisite to every law in the North German Confederation. Provision has been made by the Federal Constitution in all respects that those rights, whose exercise the various representations abandon in favor of the new community of States, shall be transferred in the same extent to the German Parliament. The secure foundation of national independence, power, and prosperity shall go hand in hand with the development of German rights and constitutional institutions. My Government entertains the assurance that both Houses of the Diet, correctly appreciating the urgent national necessity of speedily settling the task before us, will readily afford their assistance to its completion.

Gentlemen, the newly-formed Confederation at present only includes the States of North Germany, but an intimate national community will always unite them with the South German States. The firm relations my Government concluded for offensive and defensive purposes with those States as early as last Autumn, will have to be transferred to the enlarged North German Commonwealth by special treaties.

The vivid consciousness of the South German Governments and populations of the dangers of German dissension, and the necessity to form national union which constantly finds more decided expression throughout the whole of Germany, will assist to hasten the solution of that important task. The united strength of the nation will be entitled and be competent to guarantee to Germany the blessings of peace and effectual protection of her rights and her interests. With this assurance my Government will devote itself to averting any interruption to European peace by every means compatible with the honor and the interests of the Fatherland. The German people, however, strong in unity, will be able calmly to face the vicissitudes of the future, if you, gentlemen, will aid in completing the great work of national union with that patriotism which has always been displayed in Prussia in serious times.

There was frequent applause during the delivery of the speech. At its conclusion Herr VON FORKENBECK called for cheers for the King, who then quitted the hall.

Count BISMARCK thereupon declared the Diet open. A sitting of both Houses takes place to-day.

HUNGARY.

Meeting of the Diet.

The Hungarian Diet will reassemble on May 8, and will continue its sittings until the day of coronation, when it will be adjourned until Autumn. The coronation will take place in June.

RUSSIA.

Royal Visits Proposed.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says:

"Should all apprehension of a war be removed the Emperor and Empress will proceed, either in June or July, to Kissengen, and perhaps afterward visit Paris."

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

Military Movements.

A dispatch from Athens says: "Advices received here from Candia announce that OMAR PASHA had left Canea with a large force, including artillery, and was marching upon Sphakhia. Another Turkish General had set out from Kissamos by sea, for the same destination, in order to surround the insurgents.

ENGLAND.

Miscellaneous Items.

The *Court Circular* says:

"The King of the Greeks has left Athens, and is expected in Paris on April 29. He will stay in Paris a few days and then proceed to England on a visit to the Prince of Wales, which will extend until May 19."

His Majesty will then proceed to Copenhagen on a visit to the King of Denmark. Should the health of the Princess of Wales have considerably improved by that time, it is the intention of the Queen of Denmark to return with her son, King GEORGE, to Copenhagen.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

The French journals publish an account of a wonderful cannon, which can be carried like a sedan chair by two men, and which is likely to be useful.

The Paris correspondent to the London *Star* says: "Two corps d'armée are now supplied with the Chassepot rifle. Two hundred and fifty ambulances are now ready. Twenty thousand horses for cavalry remounts have been purchased in Hungary. The Artillery of the Guard have received a newly-invented revolver cannon, which is expected to produce as devastating results in the ranks of the Prussian army as the needle-guns among the Austrians."

The Prince Imperial is much better, though in delicate health.

There is a report in one of the French papers which it is hoped is untrue, that ROSA BONHEUR, the celebrated horse painter, has become insane.

The Queen of Spain has been selling almost all her jewels in London, and that a single dimond watch chain was sold for £24,000.

Some of the English and Continental journals have given currency to a report that GARIBALDI has had an interview with Signor RATAZZI.

The London *Star* denies this rumor.

The Count and Countess of Flanders have left Berlin for Dusseldorf.

The King of the Belgians has returned to Brussels.

A telegram from Stuttgardt says: "Baron VON NEURATH, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of War have at their own request been relieved of their functions. They have been succeeded."

TURKEY.

A Minister to Washington.

The Turkish Government has established an Ottoman Legation at Washington. The newly appointed Minister, BLAE BEY, proceeds to his post in May.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Arizona—$419,667 45 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line, THOMAS A. HARRIS, Commander, from Aspinwall May 4, arrived at this port last evening. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Panama Railroad Company	$14,091 51	Ribon & Munoe	$1,350 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	54,500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	64,942 66
Lees & Waller	195,000 06	Marcial & Co.	1,159 00
Manhattan Silver Mining Co.	57,624 28	J. Duke	1,000 00
		Order	30,000 00
		Total	$419,667 45

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 3, 1867.

The British steamer *Santiago* reached this port from Callao on the 29th. The news from the South is of but little importance.

PERU.

Dates are to the 22d of April. The attempts at revolution at Puno, Cuzco and Ayacucho amounted to but little. They were all suppressed by the Government, with a loss on both sides of less than a half dozen lives. But this is no indication that President PRADO will have a long lease of power. His Congress is determined to get rid of him if it can. A resolution declaring the Presidency vacant, was rejected after an exciting debate, and may be brought up again successfully. I wrote you in my last that PRADO's Cabinet had resigned after the vote of lack of confidence in it by Congress. The President has refused to let his Cabinet go, but they are determined to quit him unless he declares himself again Dictator and disperses his Congress. Other attempts at revolution will not be wanting, and you may rely upon it that Peru will have a new ruler or a Dictatorship within six months.

A mass meeting on the Plaza at Lima, to take into consideration the present state of the country, was suppressed by the Prefect.

The United States war vessels *Powhatan*, *Nyack* and *Resaca* were in Callao.

CHILI.

No new steps up to the 12th had been taken toward the settlement of the Spanish difficulty. Preparations for defence were still in progress. The "allied fleet," consisting of nine vessels carrying 76 guns, is still waiting in Valparaiso for something to turn up. No successor has yet been found for the confederate TUCKER. I see that TUCKER is charged in a Lima paper with having deserted his command before his resignation was accepted, which is nothing strange after his desertion from his own flag.

One of the British Company's steamers between Panama and Valparaiso was to leave the latter port on the 3t0h of April for England, through the Straits of Magellan. She goes home for repairs, and is full of passengers, principally for France.

The Mendoza revolutionists were defeated, after a battle of four hours, on the 1st of April.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News to the middle of April from the five Central American States leaves them all quiet. The cholera had abated in Nicaragua.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, May 3, 1867.

Our news from Bogota, the capital, to the 6th of April, is interesting. Congress, since President MOSQUERA kindly threw it some crumbs from his loaf, has taken courage and has actually passed three laws of the most obnoxious character to the Grand General: one recognizing the right of the States to maintain in time of peace the number of troops they may deem expedient; another upon public order; and a third selling out his pet navy. All three have been vetoed, and President MOSQUERA is said to have threatened a member, Senor AZUERA, that if Congress continues to trouble him, he will drive them out of their halls at the point of the bayonet.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

Col. TOTTEN and Mr. NELSON were still at Bogota, negotiating for an extension of the charter of the Panama Railroad, but it is doubtful if they succeed. The matter had been laid before Congress by the President, but it is feared that the ideas of the value of the franchise are very exalted in that body. It is said that "MOSQUERA openly opposes the offers made by Col. TOTTEN, but several Congressmen are intriguing strongly for the company and they may succeed." A letter published in the *Chronicle* of this city on the subject says:

"The negotiations for the railroad reserves are progressing, and it seems highly probable that Messrs. TOTTEN and NELSON will obtain the contract, for they alone are able to give good guarantees for the performance of any agreement entered into. The proposals made by these gentlemen are not very generally approved, but it is anticipated that they will make still better offers. The terms offered by DON. I. GUTIERREZ are exceedingly favorable, but he can give no warrantee, and requires a year to accept or refuse the contract. However, I believe this month will see this long-pending question concluded."

THE STEAMER R. R. CUYLER.

The Spanish frigate *Navas de Tolosa* arrived at Santa Martha, on the 2d of April, in search of the war steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, now called the *Rayo*. Finding that she had gone to Carthagena, the Spanish Captain decided to follow her, but previously made some inquiries of the Governor of Magdalena as to her nationality. The Governor would not affirm that she belonged to Colombia, but limited himself to saying that although she bore the flag of Colombia he could not say definitely to what nation she belonged. Upon this the *Tolosa* left for Carthagena to ventilate the matter. In view of the resolution of the House of Representatives, at Bogota, on the 20th of March last, it is not probable that the reply of the Governor of the State of Bolivar will be more lucid than that of Gov. ABELLO. The inquiry of Congress was as follows:

"Having received notice that a vessel-of-war has arrived at Santa Martha, from the United States, bearing the Colombian flag, and carrying ammunition of war, we request that the President do inform us if this ship is the property of the nation, and if so, what is the object with which she has been bought.

The answer given to this question by the President, through the Minister of Marine, was to the effect that he had not arranged for the purchase of any steamship or other class of vessel. But, notwithstanding this, some of the Bogota papers state that MOSQUERA has purchased this vessel, the *Rayo*, with money from his own purse."

Mr. SALGAR, Colombian Minister at Washington, ought to know something about this war-vessel. Probably we shall hear by to-morrow's steamer from Carthagena that the Spanish commander has seized or blockaded her.

MAGDALENA.

You are aware that the State Government of Magdalena was lately overthrown by Gen. LEVEL DE GODA, and officers in the interest of President MOSQUERA substituted for the old ones. In their turn, the latter have been set aside. The *Boletin Oficial* of Santa Martha gives the following account of the matter:

On the 15th of April the Constitutional army, numbering some five hundred men, took possession of Santa Martha, the Capital of Magdalena. The proceedings were characterized by the greatest order, while the enthusiasm and joy exhibited by the inhabitants was immense.

The reinstated Government issued on the 19th April a full pardon to all who took part in the rising at Mamatro, on March 19, and granted immunity from punishment to all who returned, within forty-eight hours from the publication of this decree, all arms, or other Government property then held by them.

On the same day that this decree was published the Colombian war steamer *Colombia* arrived in Santa Martha, from Rio Hacha, but immediately upon learning what had occurred on shore she sailed for Carthagena, having first landed two passengers. From these persons it is learned that Gen. MARTINEZ and Col. FARRIAS, Prefect of Padilla, are both prisoners on board the *Colombia*.

By the arrival of the *Colombia* news reached Santa Martha that at the time of the departure of that steamer from Rio Hacha, the forces of the legitimate government and the rebels under the command of T. M. L. HERRERA, were engaged in a severe conflict, but up to the latest date (April 25) the result of the conflict was unknown.

Previous to the departure of the steamer from Santa Martha, intelligence was received in that city by the steamer *Gaira*, from Barranquilla, that at the solicitation of a number of residents in Carthagena, Col. FARRIAS had been set at liberty, notwithstanding the strong opposition of Col. MANUEL MARTINEZ, who said "FARRIAS had wounded a man of that city, and had initiated all the troubles." Col. FARRIAS was hourly expected to arrive at Santa Martha.

It appears that this reaction was brought about by the desertion from Gen. LEVEL DE GODA of his own, the national troops, in the same way that the revolution in Panama two years ago was accomplished.

DEATH OF COMMANDER PAULDING.

Commander PAULDING, of the United States steamer *Wateree*, died from chronic dysentery on board the ship in this Bay on the 29th of April. His remains were interred on the Island of Flamenco on the following day. Commander PAULDING leaves a wife and three children in Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. BEECHER, brother of HENRY WARD BEECHER, performed the funeral ceremonies.

PERSONAL.

Gen. PETER J. SULLIVAN, United States Minister Resident, left Aspinwall for Bogota yesterday.

C. N. RIOTTE, late United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica, goes to New-York on the *Arizona*. A complimentary letter signed by the principal men of the capital was handed to him on his departure from Costa Rica.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Colombian Government seems to have finally given up the idea of assessing tonnage taxes on foreign vessels in the Ports of Panama and Aspinwall. The tax lately assessed on the Australian line is ordered to be refunded.

The French steamer for St. Nazaire left Aspinwall yesterday without her California passengers, the agent declining to wait for them. They must now go to New-York and present their through tickets to the French line there, or remain here a month. In the former case, they will be obliged to take such accommodations as the *Arizona*, whose cabins are all taken by others, can give them, and be served in the same way on the French steamer from New-York to Brest. Besides this, they will be subject to a delay of seven or eight days and heavy expenses in New-York. The remedy for this is to buy tickets from San Francisco to New-York, and there to choose your passage on any one of the many magnificent steamers leaving twice a week from that port for Europe.

BOGOTA.

Letters from Bogota of 16th of April, from private sources, say that Gen. MOSQUERA is strongly in favor of the sale of the reserves of the Panama Railroad Company to Col. TOTTEN, and that if he does not succeed nobody else will at present.

The Bogota regular mail is on board the *Columbia*, British steamer, now in sight but cannot be got at in time for the *Arizona*.

SEIZURE OF THE CUYLER.

ASPINWALL, May 3, 1867—Evening.

The *Tamar* arrived at Aspinwall this evening from Carthagena, having left the latter port yesterday. She brings the intelligence that on the 21st of April the Spanish frigate *Navas de Tolosa* entered the harbor of Carthagena and seized the *R. R. Guyler*, now now called *El Rayo* and flying the Colombian flags, and will hold her until satisfactory evidence of her nationality can be furnished. The Spanish commander took from *El Rayo* several pieces of her machinery, as security for her detention.

From Santa Martha there is nothing new.

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday, April 18, 1867.

The affairs of this important colony are far from being in a settled State. Considerable discontent with the new form of government prevails among the educated classes of the community—the whites and the people of mixed blood. The change has been so great, from self-government to a sort of despotism, from representative institutions to the "one man rule"—or something very like that—that the hitherto dormant class here hardly know what to make of themselves in their new and strange situation, and they are more deeply regretting the precipitancy with which they consented to abolish the old Constitution, and to hand over the Government of the colony to the Crown. They have got, in fact, a great deal more than they fancied they had bargained for, and are learning from experience, that is most unpleasant to them, what is the meaning of the "strong Government" for which they clamored so vehemently under the impression that it would save them from the encroachments of the blacks. To these latter the *régime* promises to be a blessing, for it has already established a political equality which had no real existence under the old order of things, and has partially relieved them of many of the burdens of taxation which they were formerly compelled to bear in order to lighten those of the other classes. The present Government knows no distinction between the wealthy planter and the negro settler of humble means—no distinction between the white man and the black; and it cannot, now be said, as was complained of—I fear with much reason—in past times, that there is one law for the former, and another for the latter. For instance, under the old Constitution there was a tax on houses, but from this the mansions of the planters were exempted, under the plea that the planters paid taxes in the shape of export duties on the produce of their plantations. But the produce of the small negro settlements was subject to the same duty, and although the settler did not pay it directly, as did the planter who shipped his produce to England, it was always deducted from the price of the articles which the shopkeeper or the merchant purchased from the negro in small quantities for shipment. Nothing, therefore, could have been more unfair than the exemption of the plantation houses from the rates which were levied on the cottages of the peasantry. The new Government, in revising the taxation of the country, has made the house-tax general, fixing it according to the annual rental of the dwelling, so that the mansion now pays its full proportion as well as the cottage. So with the tariff, which was so arranged that, reversing the proper order of things, luxuries were lightly taxed, and necessaries heavily burdened with imposts. Now, however, food is relieved, and such articles as wine, ale and beer, and spirits are made to pay much higher duties than they formerly bore. The change, you will thus see, from the old House of Assembly to the new system of Orders in Council has been already greatly for the benefit of the black people; but the present mode of administering affairs chafes and irritates the classes that long enjoyed, and, it must be said, shamefully abused, the monopoly of power. I am not without hope, however, that the painful discipline to which they are now subjected will in the long run prove salutary in its effects upon them. At any rate, it will teach them the important lesson that injustice is always sure to recoil on the heads of those who practice it, and that in matters of government, as in the affairs of private life, honesty is the best policy.

Henceforth the history of Jamaica will be associated with the settlement of one of the most important questions that has ever been raised in connection with Colonial Government. I refer to the power hitherto exercised by Governors in most of the West India Colonies of England of proclaiming martial law. The origin of this extraordinary power is to be traced to the period of Slavery, when, especially in Jamaica, the spirit of sullen discontent, fermenting among the slave population, was always ready to break out into open rebellion, and to wreak its revenge in the massacre of the whites. At that time the means of swiftly and summarily suppressing insurrection were a first necessity to the security of life and property, and then the power of proclaiming martial law afforded to the Government, which was never backward in exercising it. But the same danger does not and cannot exist now; and it was something simply monstrous that any Governor can have such power, which in seasons of panic such as we had here in the latter part of the year 1865, is always sure to be fearfully abused. The sad events of that time have opened the eyes of the British Government to the necessity of depriving Governors of statutory authority to proclaim martial law, so that in future any Governor proclaiming martial law will do so on his own individual responsibility, and must be prepared for all the consequences of his act. In a dispatch of the late Colonial Minister, the Earl of Carnarvon, to Gov. GRANT, instructing him to obtain the repeal of all the land laws authorizing the Governor to proclaim martial law in the colony, that functionary says, "Whatever apprehensions of disturbances may exist in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, it is certain that no chronic insecurity prevails in any of them, and in no colony therefore should the power given by the present laws be allowed to continue." This shows what estimate the British Government has formed of the representations made by Gov. EYRE as to the existence of a rebellious spirit among the blacks of Jamaica. In supporting the bill introduced into the Legislative Council here for giving effect to the instructions of the Colonial Minister on this point, Mr. Secretary IRVING, one of the official members of the new Government, said, "He thought there was no member of the Board but felt that Jamaica did not require such a law on its statute book, and all must feel glad that it was to be struck off." Mr. IRVING is right; for a more quiet, peaceable, tractable and law-abiding people than the blacks of Jamaica as a class, are not, I believe, to be found in any part of the world.

If the efficiency of a government is to be measured by its expensiveness, then the Government of Jamaica ought to be one of the most capable and useful on the face of the globe. The salary of the present Governor is larger than that of the President of the United States, being $35,000 (gold) per annum, besides which he receives an allowance of $2,500 for a private secretary and an aid-de-camp. The Colonial Secretary and Financial Secretary receive each a salary of $7,500, in addition to large allowances for the staff of clerks in their respective departments. The Chief-Justice gets $9,000 a year, and the three Associate Judges of the Supreme Court $6,000 per annum each. Other officials are paid at equally high rates; and as to the ecclesiastical establishment of the colony—the State-paid Church—it absorbs at least $200,000 of the taxpayers' means, for the support of some ninety clergymen, and the expenses attendant on divine worship. And all this in a country whose gross annual reveune does not exceed $1,750,000! One of the newspapers here estimates the average taxation of the country at £4 10s. 11d. per head upon the male population, equal to about $30 per annum of the present currency of the United States; a very high figure for a country whose agriculture is in a languishing condition, and whose commerce is at the lowest ebb. But the new Government has promised retrenchment and economy, and a beginning in this direction has been already made with the parsons.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

We have GEFFRARD, the Ex-President of Hayti, here living as a private gentleman, the recent revolution in Hayti having relieved him of the cares of State and driven him to seek a home in a strange land. He has proved himself one of the most able and patriotic rulers Hayti ever had; but the system of government there is a bad one, and as he is not the first, so I fear he will not be the last victim of its radical viciousness. Where there is no way of displacing a ruler save by violent means, and where, combined with this, it is so easy for ambitious spirits to stir up civil commotion as it is in Hayti, we have nothing to expect but the revolutions which periodically occur in that country, overthrowing one government and setting up another to be toppled over in in its turn. Kingston has been a favorite place of refuge with exiled Haytiens. President BOYER, after having been driven out of Hayti, came to this city, where he resided for some two or three years previous to his departure for France. HERARD also found an asylum here, and so did the Ex-Emperor SOULOUQUE, who was brought hither in a British man-of-war from Port-au-Prince early in the year 1849, and resided here till the latter part of 1865, when he was deported, along with other Haytien exiles, by Gov. EYRE, on the suspicion that they were concerned in a plot—which turned out to be purely imaginary—for the massacre of the whites. It was a cruel act of EYRE's to drive that aged man from Jamaica as he did. The poor old fellow's days for conspiring are gone forever. He is paralytic, and little better than an imbecile. He went hence to the Danish Island of St. Thomas, and subsequently removed to Curaçoa, where I suppose he will end his days.

WEST INDIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 4, 1867.

The war between the wholesale grocers and their victims, the regular merchants and importers, is becoming complicated and dangerous to the mercantile community at large. The grocers owe about three and a half millions of dollars to the importers, and not satisfied with owing the money and withholding it from their rightful owners for over three months, they have changed their relative positions and dictate terms to their creditors. At a meeting held by that fraternity on the 1st inst., they resolved to constitute a sinking fund of ten per cent. on all they owe to the importers, (about $350,000,) out of which to pay the debts of any grocer who might fail. This is one version of the story, and a very laudable one if true. The other account regarding their actions is far different. It is asserted that they ask six years in which to liquidate their indebtedness; to pay nothing the first year, and then commence to pay their debts in equal installments, without interest, during the following five years. The merchants and importers are naturally very indignant at the conditions offered to them, and they may accept them, as otherwise the grocers threaten to suspend payment unanimously. In a few days the result will be known; and in the meantime the merchants in the United States will have to be careful to whom they consign their goods, as the suspension of the provision dealers will necessarily cause the involuntary suspension of many honest merchants, who, not receiving any funds, are as a matter of course unable to meet their liabilities. Some failures have taken place this week, and next week will swell the catalogue—the most important being that of PENON & BROTHER.

A meeting was held last night by the merchants and importers who refused to accept the terms offered by the provision dealers, and who determined not to allow themselves to be humbugged for six years. The provision dealers will be compelled to suspend payment, and a set of new and better business men will take their place. Not even a string of onions could be purchased to-day on time.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Coming events cast their shadows before. By the next Spanish mail several important laws concerning Slavery in Cuba are expected, and among them some to the effect that all births from and after a certain day shall be declared free, while no slave can be sold at a higher price than $500. Something is up in that quarter, as our old ebony dealers who now own large plantations have sold negroes and in their place contracted for Chinamen, who are still arriving in large numbers.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

We have just learned of the murder of a poor carpenter, who had gained a prize of $6,000 in the lottery, and whose body was found in a trunk, as was that of the unfortunate MAAS. A box was left at the Paula wharf for shipment to Cardenas by the schooner *Golondrina*. On handling the box it struck against the bulwarks, and some sticky substance clove to the hands of the mate, who was helping to move it. The mate smelt at it, and immediately thought of the peddler who had been murdered, and sent for the Police, as he thought the smell was that of blood. On the arrival of the Police, the box was opened and another tin box found inside, which had burst in consequence of the rough usage the box had received. After opening the tin case, a trunk was found, and inside of it were the remains of a man, who, however, was not identified. The affair was shrouded in mystery, until on the following morning the tinsmith, who had made the box, appeared to give testimony, stating that he had made the box for the owner of the sailor boarding-house back of the Templete, who had left for Spain on the following morning. The tin box was too small, and the tinsmith, after enlarging it, sent one of his apprentices to solder the box, in which the trunk had been placed during his absence. The apprentice did his work badly, and the solder started, allowing the blood to escape. On investigation it appears that the man was murdered during his sleep, one or more persons holding him, and another driving a sharp nail through his brain, so as not to produce any noise. The suspected parties are all Spaniards, and left on a sailing vessel the day following the murder, but it is very probable that they will be arrested, as information of the deed will be sent by steamer *via* New-York, reaching Spain before the vessel. Hardly had the news of this murder been made public, when another report was put in circulation that two bodies had been found in a box at the Villaneuve depot. On investigation, about 150 pounds of beef, in a bad state of preservation, were found, and thrown among the offal. Trunks are looked upon as very suspicious articles at present, and no hotel-keeper receives any unless knowing whom they belong to, as it is suspected that in every trunk a dead man is hidden. None of our local papers, with the exception of the *Prensa*, which gives only a short notice of a dead man having been found, give any news of the murder.

BANDITS.

One of our most respected citizens, Mr. SANTIAGO ALLEMANY, received an anonymous letter yesterday morning from some bandits, who wrote him that he would be required to deposit promptly forty ounces ($680) under a certain tree in the Calzada de Infante, and in case of non-compliance he was threatened with danger to his life and property. Mr. ALLEMANY went to the indicated place in company with his clerk, and on arrival met a man who inquired if he was Mr. ALLEMANY, and on being answered in the affirmative demanded the forty ounces. Mr. ALLEMANY stated that he had not brought the money but would get it, and returned to town where he gave notice to the Commissary of Police, in whose company he returned to the place where they found another man, and on asking for the first one received an evasive answer. The bandit recognized the Commissary and ran off, and a few steps away was joined by the other and both escaped. The foresight of the Commissary in laying no trap for the robbers cannot be praised very highly, as the culprits are at large ready to take revenge on Mr. ALLEMANY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The two highest Prelates in Cuba, the Archbishop of Cuba and the Bishop of Havana, will leave here on the 16th inst. for Rome by the French West India steamer.

Gen. BUCKLEY, Chief Commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT SHERMAN, who formerly published a newspaper in the English language in Havana, arrived here by the steamer from New-York. The object of their visit has not yet transpired.

PORTO RICO.

The result of this year's sugar crop is generally a short one. The grinding is already concluded in most parts of the island. As a consequence, the quantity of molasses and rum will be smaller than last year. Sugar is selling at $4 for regular classes to good refined.

The American bark *Joseph Eneas*, with a load of molasses, old rum and copper, from Demerara for New-York, was lost on the 15th of April on the Margareth Keyes, near Cape Rojo. Only some of the old copper could be saved, as the vessel was in a dangerous position and full of water.

ST. DOMINGO.

The English man-of-war *Nimble*, with the British Consul at Porto Rico, has visited the President to make some arrangements about the carrying of the mails between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Domingo and Cuba.

The commission sent to Hayti to arrange a commercial treaty with that Republic has returned without being able to effect anything, owing to the disturbed state of that country, two commissioners having remained there to take the first opportunity of coming to an understanding as soon as another President has been elected in Hayti. D. PABLO PRIJOLS, Minister of the Treasury and Commerce, and PEDRO PERDONIS, President of the Tribunal of Taxes, have gone to the Cibao region on official business. The newly-elected Archbishop of St Domingo, F. A. MERINO, has gone to Rome to arrange matters pertaining to the Church. Congress has authorized the President to contract a loan of $100,000 in St. Thomas, giving the national credit as a security. A new emission of 20 and 40 cent shinplasters to the amount of $59,000 has also been authorized, to replace those now in circulation.

A schooner has arrived from New-York with provisions, empty barrels and machinery for the coal-oil wells in the Higuerito region, which promise to be very abundant and remunerative. A cargo will soon be ready for shipment to Germany. The American schooner *Edwin Rowe* has arrived from the Canary Islands, bringing seventy camels to be employed in the carrying of copper ore in the mines of Messrs. CAZNEAU and FABENS.

The communications received from the interior are very satisfactory, announcing everything tranquil, increased application to business and a notable increase in the cultivation of farm lands.

President CABRAL has received an autograph letter from the Queen of Spain, in answer to one which he sent her stating his accession to the Presidency, and announcing his desire to cultivate amicable relations with Spain. The letter of the Queen is very satisfactory, and full of wishes for a continued good understanding between the two countries.

HAYTI.

The latest news from Hayti throws no light on the situation. The *Boletin Mercantil*, of the 5th of April, has an article on Hayti containing the following paragraph: "The revolutionists have committed all kinds of crimes and the victims have been many, among them four ladies from the United States. An English frigate had gone to Port au Prince with hostile intentions, and the Commodore of the United States squadron was preparing for serious reclamations." We have news by way of St. Thomas of a later date, and nothing about the arrival of an English man-of-war is mentioned, or about the hostile attitude of the American man-of-war. The French West India mail steamer *Panama*, which is due on the 6th, will undoubtedly bring later news from Hayti, when the truth or fallacy of this report will be known.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Revolt of an Officer of Juarez—Maximilian at Queretaro—Siege of the City of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 11.

The steamer *Gen. McCullom*, from Tampico the 6th, arrived at Galveston to-day. She carried a large cargo of arms for the Liberals, and reports:

GOMEZ, commanding Tampico, opened a revolt against JUAREZ on the 5th. Gen. PAVON, commanding the forces north of the State of Vera Cruz, had received orders to relieve GOMEZ, who was dismissed from the army in disgrace. The order of dismissal recites that $800,000 of the receipts from customs and revenue remained unaccounted for. Tampico is suspended as a port of entry, and notice has been given that parties paying duties to the present incumbents, are liable to have them collected again on leaving the port.

GOMEZ has 2,500 men well armed and equipped; but PAVON, with his small force, is incapable of assuming the offensive until reinforced. He was expecting assistance from CANALES, who is making common cause of the revolting General, who threatens, if attacked, to desolate the rich district of Haastra.

Advices have been received from San Luis Potosi to the 27th by special courier.

On the 23d MAXIMILIAN was at Queretaro, and had placed himself at the head of a column of [illegible],000 men, leading a *sortie* fight, which lasted all day. The Liberals were surprised at first and driven back, but subsequently rallied under TREVINA and CARONA, who repulsed their enemy. The Imperialists held a portion of the city for a few hours and then took up their old position. It is believed in San Luis that the city had succumbed, prisoners taken on the 23d representing that provisions and water were very scarce.

BENAVADES continues the seige of Vera Cruz, and has a force of 4,000 to 5,000 men, completely investing the city by and landwater. The scarcity of provisions is such that persons are obliged to eat horse flesh.

The death of MIRAMON is confirmed.

A committee of ladies sallied out of the City of Mexico, and, in the name of the besieged, asked a guarantee for general safety. It was granted conditionally, positively excluding MARQUEZ OHORAN and other Imperialists. Gen. DIAZ is daily receiving reinforcements from the neighboring towns.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A strange incident occurred at the Colosseum (Rome) on Holy Wednesday. A procession of penitents, headed by Cardinal PITRA, bearing a cross, went there to hear a sermon by a Monsignor BASTIDE, a prelate of the Court, attracting to the place an immense crowd, which, being composed chiefly of Zouaves and other foreigners, Monsignor BASTIDE addressed in French. In the midst of the discourse a man appeared in the amphitheatre above, gesticulating and declaiming with great vehemence. It was thought he was mocking the preacher and a wild rage siezed the Zouaves, who flew up the steps and clambered on the top of the arches to drag him down, while the fanatics below called on them to dash him to the ground. The Zouaves, however, vociferated that he should be crucified on the great cross in the centre of the area; and they were proceeding to carry out this design when the preacher interposed, demanding that the offender should be given over to the Inquisition. Thus the poor man was rescued at least from being torn to pieces, if not a more cruel death. He turned out, on inquiry, to be a poet, who, coming suddenly on the full view of the ruin, and being overpowered by its grandeur and beauty, burst into a rhapsody, after the fashion of the poets of Spain, his native country. In the fervor of his inspiration he overlooked the congregation below.

Among the living productions of the human race exhibited, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, I strongly recommend the Dutch to your notice. We all know the importance attached in Holland to the brightness of the kitchen coppers, which the women rub till they shine like a mirror. Dutch women, in fact, have a strong weakness for copper; but we are not so well aware that this fancy extends to their wearing a sort of helmet of this metal. So it is, however. And you have only to look at at the fair Hollandaises at the Champ de Mars to verify the truth of my assertion, and perceive them to be *coiffé* with copper erections, adorned, however, by lace and mingled with their hair. The coraçoa sold by these helmeted ladies is first-rate; and I recommend it specially during the prevalence of the east wind, which appears to have taken up its residence in Paris.

Much is said at Berlin of a supposed intention of the Emperor NAPOLEON to employ, in the event of a war against Prussia, the notorious Zephyrs, or penal regiments, consisting entirely of rogues and ruffians. On this subject the *Spener Zeitung* says:

"The matter would not exactly be novel. In 1813, under the uncle of the present Emperor, these regiments formed the notorious division of DURUTTE, upon which the Prussian Landwehrs, at Grossbeeren and Donnewitz, executed a specimen of their valor in so elaborate a manner that after the battle of Leipzig the remnant of the division, consisting only of a few hundred men, had to be disbanded and divided among other regiments. A menace to send such rabble against us would, accordingly, not even possess the charm of novelty for us Prussians and Germans."

At a jewelry stall at the Paris Exhibition, a French pickpocket recently attempted a feat which was a source of some merriment to those who witnessed it. On the top of a glass case of jewelry, which serves for a counter, there seem to be lying carelessly strewn about several very precious diamonds and other stones. They really adhere to the under surface of the glass. They are so finely cut that by mere pressure the air is excluded from the surface of the stones in contact with the glass, and in this way they adhere. But they seem to be lying outside. A very gaily dressed French woman, seeing that nobody was watching them, covered them with her handkerchief, and attempted to sweep them away, while at the same moment she directed her inquiries to another part of the stand.

Mr. GRIFFIN, Roman Catholic chaplain to the Killarney Workhouse, having failed to reclaim a "soiled dove" by exhortation and advice, seized his unlucky parishioner and held her down, while O'SULLIVAN, a relieving officer, brought a pair of shears and cropped off the girl's hair, one of her principal attractions. The matter was brought before the Board of Guardians at Killarney, but as the deed was done in the public streets, it was decided that they had no power to interfere.

EXHIBITION OF SHEEP.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

To-day was designated as the commencement of the exhibition of sheep, at this place, under the auspices of the New-York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association. But the elements seem to frown upon every movement that has been made to render the occasion a success; and the cold storm of rain that has hung upon us for the last forty-eight hours, seems to bid defiance to all the efforts of enthusiastic sheep-owners to exhibit their sheep. Extensive preparations have been made by the citizens of Auburn for the reception of visitors and the entertainment of competitors; but nothing has been done to-day on the show-grounds, on account of the storm. A fair representation of fine sheep arrived last evening and to-day; yet the poor brutes are so discommoded by the cold rain, that their proprietors feel compelled to render their stock as comfortable as practicable in such shelters as they can obtain at a distance from the show-grounds. As but few entries of stock have been made at this late hour, (3 o'clock P. M.,) and as the storm still rages, there is nothing to report.

Yesterday I stopped a few hours at Utica, for the purpose of taking notes at the trial of agricultural implements, to commence at that place under the auspices of the New-York State Agricultural Society. But everything seemed adverse to the trial. The stormy clouds were pouring down torrents of unwelcome rain; the fields, in places, were completely inundated with water, and there appeared to be no prospect that the ground would be in a condition to be plowed under three or four days of fine weather. Readers of the TIMES can imagine the gloomy prospect before exhibitors and visitors beneath such inclement skies and in such unpleasant ways.

S. E. T.

The Indian War—Gen. Sherman Gone to Meet Gen. Hancock.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 11.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Leavenworth to-day, where he met Gen. HANCOCK, who has just returned from the Plains. The two Generals will start for Fort Harker, on Monday next, to have a talk with the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, represented by their respective chiefs. Nothing new has been received from HANCOCK's expedition.

A special dispatch from Omaha to the *Democrat* says detachments of troops arrive there almost daily for service on the Plains. The telegraph line is down west of Julesburgh, and it is supposed that the Indians have cut it.

The Commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre left Fort Laramie yesterday for that fort.

The report of the massacre of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Miner* by the Indians above Sioux City, is not credited in Omaha, but the editor of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* expresses confidence in its truth. The *Miner* was a St. Louis boat, and had a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo.

Episcopal Bishop Elected.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, May 11.

JOHN BECKWITH, of New-Orleans, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Georgia.

THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY AT QUITO.—A private letter received in the city yesterday from Quito, announces that the Roman Catholic clergy of Ecuador have protested against the establishment of the Protestant Cemetery at Quito. This Cemetery was established through the efforts of W. T. COGGESHALL, American Minister at that place. As the treaty between the United States and Ecuador guarantees that such a cemetery shall be located at the capital, and as our Government will remain firm, a glorious opportunity is afforded the Ecuadorian Government to show its back-bone in opposing the demands of the Church.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal, 9th.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE SHADOW.

From All the Year Round.

Sitting in the shadow, singing
Such a sober song,
Sure thou dost the merry season
And the sunshine wrong!
Forth among thy venturous brethren,
Where great deeds are done;
Only in the wide arena,
Is the garland won.
Fame and honors are the guerdon
Of the bold and strong.
Singer, in the shadow singing
Such a serious song,
What if unto thee derision
And neglect belong?

While thy slow, reluctant fingers
On the lute-strings lie,
Eager crowds to crown thy rivals
Pass thee careless by.
And thou sittest, singing, singing,
Through the silence lone,
To the same sad burden ringing
Mournful monotone.
And the busy will not hearken,
Nor the idle heed,
The ambitious do not prize thee,
Nor the happy need.
Come forth to the sunshine, singer,
'Mong the haunts of men,
Tune thy harp to blither measures—
They will hear thee then.

Far above my compeers
Could'st thou lift me now,
Wreathing with their laurels
My triumphant brow,
By my syren singing,
Not a soul unmoved—
In all hearts enthrone me,
Chosen and beloved,
More than Balak proffer'd
To the recreant seer,
All the mighty covet,
And the proud hold dear,
Should not, could not, tempt me,
To a softer strain;
I must sing my song out,
Though I sing in vain.

As the Master guides it,
So the hand must play,
And the words He whispers
Need'st must have their way.
Let the world turn from me
With a mute disdain,
I must speak my message,
Though I speak in vain;
I must sing my song out,
Though I sing in vain.

Let men hurry by me,
As they will to-day;
There will come a morrow
When they need'st must stay,
When they need'st must listen,
Murmur as they may.
Therefore in the shadow
Leave me singing on;
They will surely seek me
At the set of sun,
When life's day is waning,
And her hopes are gone.

ELIZABETH AND MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

These two names thus linked together suggest, in the first place, one of the sweetest idyllic pictures of those matchless pastorals which cluster around the origin of our religion. But it is not the Elizabeth and Mary of Galilee, of many a painter's imagination, and of many a reverential and tender thought, whom we are about to discuss. The ELIZABETH and MARY of British history are as different as can be conceived from those two Hebrew women, whose encounter at the supreme moment of their lives is so well known and dearly interesting to us all. Yet they were women standing in a similar connection, each other's nearest relatives, the most prominent figures in the story of their time—women with the same blood in their veins, with similiar energies and ambition, who might have been dear friends, and who were deadly enemies, each other's rivals, opponents, most dangerous foes. It is impossible so much as to think of the story of one without finding involved in it fatal tangles of the life of the other. The story of their period has, doubtless, many details of solid interest unassociated with them. It was a great, probably the greatest, crisis of national life in both the southern and northern countries. Great national forces, vast human interests, but dimly comprehended even by those who were helping to bring them into being, were rising on every side around them; but yet amid all those heavings and convulsions of humanity, it is upon the figures of these two women that every eye is fixed. Their personal conflicts and individual passions stand out prominent above the profounder stream of story in which the interest of millions is involved. Two more solemn chapters were never written in the great and various tragedy of life. History, indeed, had so linked them together that we might say it was but one chapter which bears this fatal conjunction of names. Had they been men, it is probable that their inevitable struggle would have been attended with those commoner elements of tumult and bloodshed which cease to be exciting by long repetition, and that their strength would have been matched in a ruder way, and come to a more ordinary and practical result. Being women, these two Queens, without sacrificing in the smallest degree their importance in history, enter into a more delicate sphere. They are rivals, not only in politics, but in person, in mind, and in fortune. It is a subtle drama of individual existence woven into the larger web of historical narrative. All the metaphysical, all the tragic interest that belongs to personal story mingles in their persons with the vast concerns of national life. Without diminishing its grandeur, they give to it an intensity which is demonstrated by the fact that the partisans of MARY and ELIZABETH are almost as ready as ever to carry their contest to extremity; and that the woman of these two who was richest in all the attractions that bind mankind, is still fought for by defenders as enthusiastic and knights as chivalrous as if she were present to rain influence and adjudge the prize. ELIZABETH has not been so fortunate. In death as in life she has been one of those women who win no man's heart, and gain no disinterested devotion; but still her champions are in earnest, and fame has not withheld from her a certain compensation. Thus there remains before us, embalmed in our national chronicles, the story of a struggle not only between differing creeds and rival successions, not only dynastic and political, but a struggle between two women, not unfitly representing at the same time the two classes of their sex between which the world is divided: the women who possess and those who do not possess that wonderful power of attraction and fascination which, beyond beauty, beyond genius, is precious to woman and interesting to man. MARY, be she innocent or be she guilty, is the woman for whom men will overturn and shake the foundations of the earth, with or without reason. ELIZABETH is the woman penetrated to the heart with the certainty that no man will waste life or heart for her. There are circumstances in which it is the neglected heroine who is the most interesting to the spectator; but in this great historical episode such is not the case. The two types stand bare and unsoftened before us—the one with little excellence to second her attractions; the other with no tenderness to touch our hearts. It is a tragedy, as all history is; and it is a tragedy which opens depths of speculation as much to the metaphysician as to the romancist. Yet the strangely typical character of the struggle, and its interest to others besides the students of history, do not in the slightest degree impair its historical importance. It is at the same time a struggle of the old faith against the new—of that bold and lucky Tudor race against the chivalrous and unprosperous STUARTS—of an insular population tenacious of its individuality against the mazes of European intrigue and Continental influence. The genius of Allegory never made more perfect use of its favorite medium of impersonation, than nature and Providence have done in this wonderful crisis, making the old world of romance and marvel, of [illegible] self-indulgence and adventure of love, [illegible] and the new world, with its harder, everyday elements, its thrift, its industry, its aspirations, its sense of duty, its harshness and self-seeking, come in with ELIZABETH. At such supreme moments Providence would seem to avail itself in the grandest way of a certain mighty adaptation of pictorial art, illustrating its meaning by such types and combinations as even the most ignorant must somehow understand.

The early history of these two Queens is as subtly contrasted as the course of their after-life. MARY grew up in her beauty in the refined if polluted atmosphere of the French Court, a Princess not only in rank, but by nature endowed with every gift that makes a woman a queen—lovely, brilliant, accomplished, trained not only in every pleasant art, but in all the deepest wiles of statesmanship, fully aware of the importance of her own position, and carefully educated to fill it. Morality was not much the fashion in that brilliant world, yet even in the most depraved society a girl in her teens can scarcely be much corrupted. Her powers of fascination were such that men yielded to her as if by magic, not in consequence of the craft in which the GUISES had trained their niece, so much as from that sweet craft of youth and delightful sense of power, which made the fair young creature put forth her natural wiles, with that pretty mingling of a desire to please and a desire to rule which makes a beautiful young woman, when she knows what she is about, and has a proportionate purpose one of the strongest and most dangerous of powers. Notwithstanding her turbulent kingdom and orphan state, and all the unknown forces rising up against her, the youth of MARY STUART was that of a favorite of fortune. Queen by birth of one nation—Queen by marriage of another—presumptive heir, both by natural right and the preference of a great mass of the people of a third—no woman ever held a more magnificent position. It is true that her own native people were a difficult handful for the most wise sovereign, and that ELIZABETH was but little older than herself, and at that time likely to have heirs of her own person; but at the same time ELIZABETH was in the belief of most devout Catholics illegitimate; and, with the readiness common even to the wisest of believers in everything that favors their own views, the disposition of the English toward MARY and their indifference to her rival seem to have been held as proved in France. MARY herself, always and at all stages of her career a good Catholic, no doubt believed unfeignedly that she herself was rightful Queen of England, and with the confidence of her age was ready to confront ELIZABETH, to make a triumphant progress through her rival's kingdom, and steal from her the hearts of her subjects. Nor was there anything wonderful in this confidence. She was not Queen of Scots alone, but queen of hearts; she was used to see everybody within the range of her influence yield to its wonderful fascination. Her ears were more familiar with honeyed adorations than with discussion or criticism. Even the misfortune which changed her position in France and drove her back to her own distracted kingdom, gave a more tender interest to her person, and awoke anew all those not unpleasing uncertainties which surround a beautiful unwedded girl. There is no particular evidence that the death of FRANCIS moved her very profoundly; and pretty and pathetic as is the tale of her tender farewell to the *charmant pays de France*, yet MARY was too much a Stuart, and took too naturally to adventure and novelty, to be without comfort in her entrance to so new and strange and exciting a life as that which awaited her at Holyrood. The fair, fearless, bewitching creature came back to her poor kingdom with such a confidence in her own powers as is in itself a fortune. If she wept when the Scots Reformer remained impervious to her magic, the tears were tears of girlish petulance and vexation rather than of real suffering. Up to the moment when fatal passion and self-will involved her in the earliest meshes of that tragic web from which she never escaped, it is impossible to think of MARY STUART otherwise than as prosperous and fortunate. Her career looked bright before her, full of bracing and exciting difficulties, full of a thousand opportunities for proving her courage, her skill—all the powers of which she was conscious. The finest succession in Europe, and probably the most magnificent match in Europe, were open to her. She was not afraid of the grim lords who had as yet no deadly quarrel with her. She felt herself a match, even perhaps more than a match, for ELIZABETH; and there was every prospect that she might achieve great things for the cause, which, if she cared at all for any abstract cause, was that which lay nearest her heart. And she retained her light heart in the midst of her perplexities, supporting merrily the serenade of psalms given her by the Edinburgh citizens, and riding off gaily on her Highland expedition at the head of her ladies and her soldiers, not much troubled apparently by the knowledge that it was a fellow-Catholic against whom her gay and prompt little army went forth, and wishing in the exhilaration of the sudden raid that she were a man, "to know what life it was to lie all night in the field, or to walk on the cawsey with a Glasgow buckler and a broadsword." A tissue of misfortunes from beginning to end her life has been called; but in this picture, save for the fact of widowhood—a fact which does not seem to have pressed very heavily upon the nineteen-years-old beauty—misfortune, either actually or in shadow, has little place. Indeed, if one did not know the wretched tragedy in which it ended, there would be a certain sense of exhilaration and sweet daring, and inextinguishable hope in the vision of the girl-queen, in her stormy court and adventurous life. She did not know what was coming to her, as we do. She was no more afraid of her fate than any other gay creature of her years. Altogether, history is too stern about the brilliant and sweet vignette in the midst of all its stormy pictures; and we may admit that the brightness was real while it lasted, very real and very bright, and utterly uninvaded by any prophetic uprolling of the despair in which her sun went down.

Everything is changed when we turn to the early history of ELIZABETH. The circumstances attending her youth were stern and troubled. Her girlhood knew no frank gaiety, no admiration and adoration such as that which attended her rival almost from her birth. The stain of illegitimacy hung over ANNE BOLEYN's daughter. She was hated and feared by her sister; held in doubtful honor by a great mass of her people; regarded by the European community as a heretic and a bastard. A prisoner, sometimes in terror of her life, the helpless spectator of events and movements which went far to ruin her country and throw discredit upon her own rights; shut out from all the youthful delights to which MARY gave herself so joyously; taught by long misfortune to distrust her destiny; driven out of self-confidence and promptitude by the multitude of conflicting interests round her—ELIZABETH attained her independence only in conjunction with such a host of difficulties as might have discouraged the stoutest heart. She was as brave and able as any of her race—accomplished, young, not uncomely, and with sufficient personal character to have made her in any position a person of note. But, with all this, she wanted entirely that power of attraction in which MARY was so rich. She beguiled no disaffected lord out of his discontent, won no wavering retainer, exercised no witchery over men. Much has been made of the supposed roughness of KNOX to MARY; but, at its worst, it could have been nothing to the ceaseless and persistent bullying with which ELIZABETH was assailed by her brother-in-law PHILIP and his Spanish emissaries. These men worried her at every point of her policy; dictated to her; interfered with her; meddled with her most intimate concerns; trafficked with her disaffected subjects; did everything that pertinacity and superior wisdom could do to drive her frantic. Her kingdom was not romantically turbulent like Scotland, but full of uneasiness and untrustworthiness far beyond anything ever known in the little northern kingdom so inveterately faithful to its native dynasty. ELIZABETH knew that to many of her subjects her title to the crown was in the highest degree doubtful. Her arms and style had been openly adopted by her rival under her every eyes, as it were, and her existence ignored; and, notwithstanding this, the same rival demanded to be acknowledged as her heir, the heir of a young and vigorous woman of five-and-twenty, to whom all the happier events of life—husband and children, heirs and descendants of her own—were still fully possible. To withstand such assaults without bitterness would have been a hard task for the sweetest temper. And ELIZABETH was a Tudor, proud, passionate and high-spirited, and taking no credit for sweet temper. Her foreign advisers, notably the troublesome Spaniards, took care that the precariousness of her seat on the throne should be kept continually before her, and even those of her councilors most devoted to her service could not assure her of safety or continuance. MARY had her astute uncles to back her in the beginning of her career, the alliance of France, the support of the Church, and the sympathy of all Catholic nations. ELIZABETH stood alone against the world. She had to struggle as she best could to neutralize the action of France, to restrain the intrusion of Spain, to hold her own independence and that of her people in the face of all foreign intrigues and encroachments. And, save in moments of great excitement, she had the disadvantage of seeing too clearly both sides of the question—a disadvantage as great to an active ruler and practical agent as the want of this faculty is to a philosophical observer. She was the representative of the Reformation, but she was not a thoroughgoing and bigoted Protestant as MARY was a Catholic. The system which it was her duty and policy to establish was [illegible] deeply rooted in her convictions [illegible] existed in most of her [illegible] was too clear-sighted to be a partisan; she could not make up her mind to support the Lords of the Congregation, because her reason perceived what a fatal precedent it would be for any one disposed to aid her own malcontents; and yet she could not desert them, for it was evidently apparent to her understanding that they were her best bulwark against the insolent pretensions of France, and the claims of MARY as the legitimate and Catholic heir. The same mixture of motives urged her on and held her back in respect to the Protestants in France, leading her into a line of conduct which disgusted all and contented none. Thus her training, her antecedents, the opponents of her youth, the constitution of her mind, were all against her. She was as little endowed with that rapidity of decision and action in which MARY's brilliant, daring and reckless soul was strong, as with MARY's personal fascinations. Notwithstanding the ultimate success and even wisdom of many of ELIZABETH's measures, she wearied her best friends with perpetual uncertainties. She was chidden, menaced and bullied on all sides, and knew herself to be little beloved and much censured. It was thus that ELIZABETH began to reign. So far as this point all the advantages were on MARY's side. Her kingdom was poorer, her position less influential in the world; but nobody assailed her title, no one claimed to be acknowledged her successor. It seemed to be tacitly acknowledged on all sides that the survivorship, the heirs, all human joys and advantages, were to be hers; and yet ELIZABETH was but some five or six years older, of a vigorous race, and in perfect health. Such tacit understandings are not unusual in the world. In humbler spheres and under ordinary circumstances, it is an affair of every day to see all the good things of life accorded as by instinct to one, and all the endurances to another. Such seems to have been the unspoken instinctive arrangement of all parties in respect to these two women. When the one to whom the harder lot falls receives it sweetly and patiently, the world does not refuse to bestow a certain sympathy; but when there is any rebellion against fate, nobody has any patience with the rebel. Such at the beginning of their respective careers was the position of these two young Queens.

Their early acts do but carry out and intensify this contrast. For MARY there was no very hard task to be done in her kingdom. In the religious question she had little to do, only to endure and tolerate—no doubt a sufficient trial, but yet distinct, and involving a few complications. She had to bear with the psalm-singing serenaders, and she did it with wonderful self-command, no doubt making up for it fully in her gay little Court when the gates were shut upon the Whig mob, and the fair and gallant household was left to itself. She had to win over her intolerant lords, no disagreeable task. "I perceive by your anger," says one of the CAMPBELLS to Lord OCHILTREE, "that the fine edge is not off you yet; but I fear after the holy water of the Court be sprinkled on you, ye shall become as temperate as the rest. I have been here five days, and at the first I heard every man say, 'Let us hang the priest;' but after they had been twice or thrice at the Abbey, all that fervency was past. I think there is some enchantment by which men are bewitched." This was one of the things MARY had to do, and probably her success made up to her for the suffering involved in the abominable religious persecution to which she was subjected—a persecution very detestable to us in the nineteenth century, but not so wonderful an occurrence in the age of St. Bartholomew. The cheerfulness with which she seems to have set forth on the raid against HUNTLY is a proof that her light heart was not moved to disregard more weighty considerations by her preference for a Catholic. But the two chief objects of her life were the personal objects of getting herself splendidly married and getting herself proclaimed ELIZABETH's heir. These, beyond all necessities of national policy or exigencies of government, seem to have employed her thoughts and energies. A brilliant match and an unparalleled inheritance were the great objects before her—matters both, in which she had every prospect of the highest success. With these great ideas in her mind, she does not seem to have allowed herself to be much disturbed by lesser cares. She was irritated by KNOX, tantalized by ELIZABETH, and made to shed tears on various occasions, with an apparent facility not unusual to her age; but there was nothing in these annoyances to give her any serious discouragement. And she bore with patience and a good grace the only real troubles she had—the insults to her faith and her priests. She bore them, looking forward to the day when the tables should be turned upon the stern and cruel Presbyters—an anticipation which, according to all the ideas of the times, was perfectly natural and justifiable; and thus occupied with her personal affairs, went on lightly, with neither fear nor foreboding to her fate.

With ELIZABETH it was very different. Her religious difficulties were not to be managed in any passive way. She had to take a bold initiative, to set her hand to the work without loss of time or failure of courage. She was not, as we have said, an earnest Protestant; but her policy, and, indeed, her very existence as a Queen, depended upon her adoption of this cause. She set about its accomplishment in the face of the disapproval of entire Christendom, and the passive resistance and discontent of half of her people. Her Bishops were worthless, her clergy insubordinate, her own heart but half in the work. Yet, notwithstanding these obstacles, and many more, she accomplished this great revolution, finally constituting and establishing the Anglican Church. And she had a world of intricate foreign complexities to manage. She had to keep Spain at arm's length, without breaking finally with PHILIP, and to struggle with France for an impossible and undesirable restoration of Calais, making such a fatal and horrible muddle in the meantime of her occupancy of Havre as would have done much to harm a less lucky sovereign. She had to maintain her own seat, to keep a wary eye on her disaffected subjects, to restrain the pretensions of MARY, and to endure the continual mortification of being called upon, both by friends and enemies, to decide upon her own successor. And she, too, had the question of her marriage perpetually before her, but in another shape from that which pleased the imagination of MARY. In ELIZABETH's case it was complicated by an unhappy and unworthy love. This woman was of flesh and blood like other women. And notwithstanding her genius, her clear perceptions, her sense of what was due to her rank and her country, she loved, as many women have done, a man no way her equal, neither in blood—which was in some respects an indifferent matter—nor in character. His weakness, his wickedness, his many imperfections, were fully known to her; and yet she loved him with that fatal persistence which even women who have most command over themselves sometimes display. A hasty soul like that of MARY would not have hesitated to act upon such a preference; but this was impossible to the slow uncertain doubting intelligence of ELIZABETH. Thus the fair array of possible husbands which MARY inspected at Holyrood with a certain gay natural excitement mingled with deeper calculations, were passed over languidly and with more fright than pleasure by ELIZABETH's preoccupied eyes. "The fair vestal throned by the west" was anything but "fancy-free." She was, on the contrary, entangled in the bonds of a passion which her pride, or her sense of duty, or her conviction of the danger of such a step, prevented her yielding to, but which disgusted her with every reasonable proposition, and kept her in a state of painful excitement and uncertainty. As for MARY, she considered the subject with more natural sentiments. She had the splendid possibility before her of wedding the heir of Spain as she had wedded the heir of France—a possibility never open to ELIZABETH; and she had, in common with ELIZABETH, the choice of an Archduke or two—German princes, such as have since been found so useful for royal marriages. It was MARY who was fancy free; she looked at the subject with her bright eyes, keen as wit and intelligence could make them, and meditated her choice, while the poor English Queen, lovelorn, with no such confidence in herself, turned blank looks upon the princely gentlemen, and made such pretence as she could of an abstract love for her maiden state. It was a clumsy pretence, and deceived no one. Yet it is but just to remember that ELIZABETH, helped, no doubt, by her native indecision and lack of power to dare, was the one who did surmount her inclinations, and conquer in this most difficult struggle.

Up to this moment, however, MARY would seem to have been not only the sweeter and fairer woman but the more successful and satisfactory sovereign. She managed her more turbulent subjects more wisely than her wise counselors in France would have done it for her. She bore with them, tolerated them, and endured their intolerance in a manner quite remarkable—as different from all the preconceived notions of what so young a woman naturally looking upon heresy with horror, and strong in the absolutism of her age and her rank, would do, as it is possible to conceive. She had the good sense to give up, or at least to postpone, the dangerous delight of reprisals. The great object she had most at heart she pursued at least with candor and openness. To demand that your nearest relative, whom you profess to regard with affection and friendship, should acknowledge you as her heir, is not a gracious nor pleasant request; yet it was made honestly and with all the softenings possible, much womanly caressing and tenderness, and submission of the younger to the elder. MARY was ready to marry as her good sister wished, or at least so she said—she was ready to take her good sister's advice and to be entirely guided by her—always if her own first condition was granted. Nothing that ELIZABETH could ask would be too much for the Queen of Scots to give, so long as the matter was commenced by the recognition of her ultimate claims. This pertinacity was natural enough when the magnitude of the inheritance is considered, and it was at the same time a matter of policy, and one which rallied round her entire nation, unanimous, if not heroic. The idea had seized upon the mind of of Scotland. The hope of uniting both kingdoms under one sway had at last entered the obstinate and pugnacious intelligence of the country; but it was a union only to be accomplished through their own dynasty. When this thought had once been taken hold of, it became the fixed idea of the Scottish mind. Even the courtly LETHINGTON insisted on demonstrating to ELIZABETH the advantages of this union, with an apparent insensibility to the fact that only ELIZABETH's death, childless, could bring about so desirable a consummation. But MARY was a woman of delicate insight, and made no such mistake. She pled her own cause persistently, steadily, but tenderly. She threw herself upon ELIZABETH's affection, professed unbounded devotion to her, probably felt a certain desire to please and satisfy the woman who could serve her interests so mightily. She was ready to be treated as daughter or younger sister, to receive ELIZABETH's advice, recommendation, almost commands. Very possibly there was in all this submission a sting which the elder woman, not so much older after all, would feel profoundly; for in everything that was said there was an unconscious setting aside of ELIZABETH, a relegation of her own person and existence into the settled, elderly, unchangeable condition, which no woman cares to recognize or to see recognized as her own inevitable lot. But there is no evidence that MARY meant this. She did her spiriting gently, and with many a profession of tenderness, giving all honor to her sister, although her own claims naturally overtopped, in her estimation, those of all the world beside.

ELIZABETH's reception of all these appeals was neither sisterly or candid. She met MARY's requests, not by a distinct negative, but by those artful compromises that were natural to her. She hung, as it were, the prize so much longed for on an unattainable peak, which receded further and further the more the eager pursuers hastened after it. On one condition or another it might or should be granted; but something always occurred to make the condition impossible, or leave an opening for escape. About the marriage she was suspicious, jealous, uneasy. Unable to come to any decision on the matter for herself, she watched the prompter counsels of MARY with mingled fear and envy, putting her veto upon every suitor who had a chance of satisfying the ambition of the Scottish Queen. When she had exhausted all other means of putting a stop to these plans of marriage, she took the remarkable and unexplainable step of offering the man whom she herself loved, ROBERT DUDLEY, to her beautiful rival. Whatever her motive might be, this was the final way she took of interposing in Mary's concerns. Whether it was with the bitter irony of desperation, as one who would throw her last and best gift into the lap of a successful opponent—a kind of bitter outcry of Take all!—whether it was to beguile her own subjects as to her own inclinations, and prove her entire appreciation of the impossibility of marrying him herself; or whether it was finally the supreme self-sacrifice of an impassioned woman, eager, if she could not give him the greatest, at least to secure the next greatest position for the object of her love—it is impossible to decide. But the fact is that she did offer to her cousin and rival the man whom she did not hesitate to say she would have married herself, had that been possible. Probably the offer was not meant to be accepted. At all events, it was made. "You like better yonder long lad," she said, disdainfully, comparing the stripling DARNLEY with the mature and princely LEICESTER. It is not to ELIZABETH that natural sympathy turns in all this intricate business; and yet, setting prejudice aside, there is a human interest about this woman of a profounder kind than that which attends the bright footsteps of MARY in this preface of her fate. MARY as yet is but the fairy princess, the perennial heroine of romance, born to be adored, to be the fairest of the fair, and to marry the bravest of the brave—the first primitive conception of poetry. But in ELIZABETH all the complications exist that are necessary for a higher strain of art. A tragic struggle is going on within her. Though she is supreme, she has to yield, bending her proud neck, and subduing her imperious will; she has to bear the consciousness that all the sweeter gifts are for her rival, and to take what consolation she can by making a virtue of necessity. She is mortified in her own person, mortified in the object of her affection, upon whom no man will look with such respect as she thinks his due. She has to suffer all natural and seemly opportunities of mating herself, and giving heirs to her crown, to pass by. It was her own will, yet it is not to be supposed that the possibility was relinquished without a pang; while continually it is MARY, MARY, that is being dinned into her ears—MARY, who is to succeed her, to replace her on her virgin throne, to have the love, the children, the happiness, as well as the kingdom—MARY, who has already assumed her title, whose claim all good Catholics prefer to her own, and whose proclamation as heir would probably put into some assassin's hand the weapon which should end ELIZABETH's life. She said it was like her death-knell ringing in her ears, and no one can wonder that she did so. She was not a woman to attract attention or to win hearts. She was capable of infinite dissimulation, of downright lying, and of vacillation unspeakable. She has no such hold upon the tenderness of mankind as the fair and brilliant creature in Holyrood, who steers her gentle bark with such skill and daring, and carried with her such a freight of hopes. Yet the deeper interest rests with ELIZABETH—for within her, as around her, the agony and struggle of life was in full progress; her heart was contending with its mysteries, her will subdued, and yet struggling with its stern necessity. A higher sense of truth, a little more natural sweetness, would have made ELIZABETH at this moment one of the most touching and interesting figures in all history.

The historian may well pause at this epoch of these two lives, while still all is uncertain, while yet no fate has thrown its coming shadow upon either of these royal women. Passion as yet had not entered into the field as an active agent; where it existed it was kept in bounds by the thousand restraints which govern a mature mind and affect a great position. If any spectator had essayed the perilous gift of prophecy, it would probably have been, according to the ordinary rules of vaticination, ELIZABETH who was to fall. She it was whose politics and purposes were colored by an attachment unworthy of her, and to which everybody about her believed she might have succumbed at any moment. She might have married LEICESTER any day of all those days, and nobody would have been surprised; and she might have lived to find out his unworthiness, and fall back into dark plots for ridding herself of him, as her father had done. The Tower might have received a Queen's husband, as it had a King's wife, or an English Kirk-of-Field might have blazed up in the midnight sky, and driven the world wild with horror. All this might have been, and probably looked like enough to the bystanders. While, on the other hand, MARY of Scotland, a sage and irreproachable princess, might have chosen, from the highest motives, the most likely of her suitors, and reigned with him, knowing no delirium of either happiness or anguish. Such would have been the likeliest prognostication—for the severest wisdom seemed to preside over the Scottish Queen's matrimonial deliberations. She would have married the mad and melancholy Carlos of Spain, and the thought of it drove England and France alike into hysterics. She had even thoughts of marrying her brother-in-law, CHARLES IX., should that turn out to be the best arrangement. Prudence, national policy, calm reason, was to guide this marriage. It was to be made on the soundest principles; inclination and all foolish thoughts of personal happiness being sublimely set aside. Mary discussed even the Archdukes, harmless ancestors of all our German husbands, with majestic equanimity. She would even, perhaps, have married LEICESTER, had the acknowledgment of her rights come with him. And there was another Englishman whom it would be politic for her to marry—the long lad of whom ELIZABETH had made contemptuous mention—and who, next after MARY herself, had the best hereditary claim upon the English throne. MARY discussed young DARNLEY along with her Archdukes. And he was more near at hand, and could be had to look at, which doubtless was an advantage. He was the only man who could strengthen her claim upon England, that great centre of her desires, and union with him was the most startling menace which could be given to ELIZABETH. All these political reasons were discussed and made apparent before the arrival of the hero on the scene; and, up to this time, every step MARY had taken, every project she had made, had been dictated by good sense and prudence. Indeed, it would be but just to believe that it was more than this—that she had been honestly trying to do her best with ulterior designs no doubt, but such as were no shame to her, and that it was a certain sweet influence of youth and happiness which had brightened the air about Holyrood, and conciliated the nation. She had no struggle within herself to hamper her. The adversaries and the conflicts were without, and did not daunt her brave spirit. Credit has been given her at once for less and for more than seems honestly her due. She was not a perfect high-minded heroine, neither was she an artful and sensual witch. She was very daring, very reckless, very inconsiderate, and at the same time very subtle, wily and fine. She could manage everything wisely enough but her own passions, which exploded in spite of her, and left her no time for self-restraint. ELIZABETH, on the contrary, could manage her own passions, and little else, at least in the same degree. The lesson is a trite one, but yet it is deeply marked, and gains a certain picturesque effect from the contrast of persons—wit, ingenuity, high intellectual powers, almost genius, sinking into a secondary place before the severe virtue of self-command, the chief of all gifts to one who has to command others.

But DARNLEY appeared, and the scene changed. Most historians seem to take it for granted that all MARY's sage plans we put to flight by her sudden passion for this "long lad;" but there seems really little foundation in fact for this supposition. She may have been frantically in love with him according to the received idea, but it is certain that his claims had been discussed along with those of her other suitors, and that, DON CARLOS being out of the question, the King of France, or rather the Queen-Mother of France, indisposed to the match with CHARLES IX., and the Archdukes not worth the risk, DARNLEY was, from MARY's point of view, her most likely wooer. She married him, perhaps stimulated thereto by a violent personal passion, and daring, when she had made up her mind to it, the opposition of MURRAY and his party, the fury of ELIZABETH, and the disquiet of all true Protestants, as lightly as if they had forbidden her a hunting party or a Court masque. This was the tide in the affairs of men which determined her fate. It had a twofold effect upon her. It changed all her political relations, withdrew from her her wisest councillor, MURRAY; began the conflict for death and life with ELIZABETH, which, up to this moment, if inevitable, had not fully begun; and threw her upon the sympathy and help of her foreign allies; always a perilous position for a sovereign, and doubly so to the sovereign of an insular nation, differing in so many and such complex ways from all other peoples. And this marriage was as fatal to MARY in her personal existence as in her political. It separated her forever from the disengaged future and innocent thoughts of youth. She had been, to all public certainty, innocently adventurous, naturally lighthearted, doing much for a purpose, and a great deal without a purpose—a spontaneous woman on the whole, committed to no sort of tragical conclusion. When all the world is still open before the mind, and no bond of fact limits its possibilities, it is perhaps easy to be innocent. The severe test of a fixed destiny and established life was now upon the Scottish Queen, and it was a test which she could not bear. For a short time her triumph, her activity, the rapid movements and joyful vigor natural to a happy outset in life, are conspicuous in her. She springs up out of her council-chamber, out of her deliberations, with a burst of delightful freedom and audacity. MURRAY, who by the encouragement of ELIZABETH, had taken up arms against the match, was driven before her to melancholy rout and humiliation. She pursued him to the English border, herself riding at the head of her army with pistols at her saddle-bow. And such was her force of action and new spring of energy and influence that everything gave way to her. With her Commons awed into acquiescence, her nobility, all except five exiled Earls and three Barons, unanimous in supporting her, and France and Spain, who were united in nothing else, giving her their joint approval, MARY forgot her prudence, forgot the better inspiration which had guided the beginning of her reign. With her victories her Catholic zeal rekindled. Everything seemed possible to her in the first flush of her triumph. She recalled the banished bravo BOTHWELL, who had already touched, as it were, a corner of her career, and commended himself to her as a devoted and unscrupulous follower. She held high terms with ELIZABETH, and insulted her envoy. She began to plan the reëstablishment of Catholicism, and even, with the help of the Pope and Spain, an assertion of her own and her husband's united rights to the throne of England. She joined the Catholic League. In the height of her courage and confidence she even dreamt of carrying her raid into England itself, and dictating terms to ELIZABETH at the gates of London. She did all this while ELIZABETH, alarmed and amazed, had been only taking into consideration what to do. And if it had so happened in the course of Providence, that DARNLEY had been a man capable of retaining MARY's affections, or of himself exercising any influence in public affairs, with all Catholic Christendom to back them, and a right acknowledged by so many in England, with MARY's rapid thought and prompt action, and her power of influencing men, it is impossible to say what the difference in the history of our island and the fate of our race might have been.

But MARY was a woman, and it was at this point that individual ill-fortune stepped in to balk all her brilliant plans and defeat her ambition. There is one chapter in the chronicles of humanity that has still to be written, and that is a chapter which shall treat of the influence of Fools upon history. If it should ever be compiled by any conscientious writer, the character of DARNLEY may be done full justice to. MARY STUART had not been married for six months when she found that she was "sprighted with a fool"—"sprighted and angered worse," she might have said, and indeed did say, in action at least, in the bitterness of her disgust and disappointment. DARNLEY importuned her for the crown matrimonial, as a child might have done for a toy; he revolted her by his evil habits, drinking and violence. While she was maturing her plans for the great enterprises she was about entering upon, the foolish youth, instead of sharing her counsels, wearied her with his personal requirements. She turned from him with a disgust and disdain as natural to her lively and rapid spirit as her previous love had been. She seems to have intended him no harm, and done nothing positively prejudicial to him; but she was fairly launched upon the new career inaugurated by her marriage, and in the midst of her many engagements, his childish, jealous, passionate babble wearied and wore her out. She seems to have suffered him to go his own way, and to have buried herself more and more in her plans, in all of which RIZZIO, her Secretary, was almost more deeply involved than herself. The Queen, as became her dignity, made no sort of wail, so far as the public were aware, over the failure she had made. She shunned the man who was unworthy of her—perhaps showed her disdain as such a woman could—perhaps shot at him those poisoned arrows of irony in which she was so strong. On one occasion at least "she left the place with tears" after a remonstrance which had been ineffectual. But the immediate result of her disappointment was that she threw herself more and more into the affairs of state, and the projects which were now of such magnitude and importance. RIZZIO is said to have been in the pay of the Pope—he was certainly her adviser in all the steps she took towards a closer alliance with the Catholic Powers. He knew all her secrets of state, and could follow and aid her in her counsels. To seek consolation in the grand Catholic conspiracy of the age, and in her own private designs against her neighbor's crown, when the society of the fool she had so rashly married had become sickening and could be borne no longer, was perhaps as wise a thing as a Queen could have done. But of all the brutal forces in existence there is no power so deadly, no opposition so hopeless to encounter, as the blind passion of a fool. What were affairs of state, the ambition of a monarch, or the excitement of a conspirator, to DARNLEY in his insignificance? All that he could see in the business which absorbed his wife was, that it was business in which a man aided her. And the prosecution of the design which had colored her whole life appeared to the eyes of this contemptible boy as a mere pretext to cover her wanton inclinations. Thus, in the very step which secured, as she thought, her personal independence and left her free to defy her enemies, MARY had taken her first step toward the precipice. Her marriage, triumphantly as it was accomplished, brought with it all her misery, her crimes both political and social, her punishment and her death.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN THE TIMES OF NEXT WEEK.]

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Then we looked forth and beheld ANDREW. He issued from the lower regions of the White House, unattended. Eschewing the hard gravel of the avenues, he took kindly to the turf. He inspected the new music-stand opposite his windows. He stopped to watch the base-ball club playing down in the meadows; paused to look at two tumbling boys rolling on the grass, all white with pollen fuz. He came leisurely on, this man at the head of the nation; and when we met him face to face, at last, our question was answered. Treasury people, the man over yonder does not look tired at all. Nor vanquished vetoes, nor Impeachment Committees, nor a belligerent Congress, nor a disgusted people, have been powerful enough to destroy this man's satisfaction in himself. He did not look burdened, nor weary, nor discontented, nor sick. His step was strong, and confident, and slow; there seemed to be no pressure of public care, nor of official duty, behind it. A smile brightened the clogged lines of his face. Unharmonious and passionate, in its happier moments it is not an unkind face, nor one that is easy to believe wholly untrue. And those who know him well declare that though prejudiced and obstinate to the last degree, ANDREW JOHNSON is not dishonest. He was dressed like a gentleman of leisure, with a scrupulous neatness, in itself sufficient to attract attention. To me his gaunt, grand predecessor walked by his side. How different in his uncouth costume from this elegantly attired gentleman, gloved, caned, his iron-gray hair rolled smoothly under, walking placidly on the green grass under the trees.—*Independent.*

BOSTON CELEBRITIES.

From the Independent.

CHARLES E. NORTON.—One of the editors of the *North American Review*, is a genuine man of letters, of middle height, spare, with a slightly stooping gait, and the air of one who has suffered from ill health—his cheek sallow, his hair thin, his face long, his eyes steady and soft, his manner delicate, urbane, and exceedingly gentle. Mr. NORTON would pass with a careless observer for a dilettante man of books. A man of books he is, but no dilettante—a man of best books, and of the inside of them. His literary requirements, which are remarkable, do not repress the enthusiasm of a very earnest soul. He has made the *North American* breezy with North American ideas. His book-shelves are loaded with genius, old and new; exquisite works of art are about him, and an atmosphere of singular refinement pervades his working-room. He is a worshipper of DANTE, and finds in DANTE a worshipper of all that is greatest in science, art, philosophy and religion.

PROF. AGASSIZ.—AGASSIZ is the youngest-looking man of his years you ever saw. In less than a month he will be 60; but one must go to the record to find it out. Firmly set, round and juicy, with skin as soft as a boy's, and sound, sweet flesh, he would justify middle age, did not his face on close inspection tell by innumerable signs of severe and protracted labor. His hair is thin, his eyes are worn with observation, his forehead is marked with lines of thought. The manner of AGASSIZ is direct and hearty; he has a sweet voice, which his piquant foreign accent makes especially pleasant to hear, and when animated, as he easily is, his small eyes laugh and twinkle with mirth. Nature has kept the man young in flesh and spirit. He is a child of nature. I remember, years ago, spending a golden Autumnal day with him in the woods, in company with some gentlemen who went out to visit a huge and singularly-formed rock, which was noted as a local curiosity. The man seemed to have eyes in every part of his head. He saw everything; his talk ran over with genial information.

F. J. CHILD.—This funny-looking little man, whom nobody would ever judge to be a scholar, except by his spectacles; this short, square, brisk little man, with a large head, covered with close-curling light hair, with prominent round blue eyes, far apart, fresh countenance, and indescribable nose, face as broad as it is long—do you know who he is? That is FRANCIS J. CHILD, professor of English literature, pundit, punster, poet, or editor of poets many, witty, funny, industrious, wide-awake, earnest. He is a young man—hardly, technically speaking, in middle life—but of surprising erudition and wonderful sagacity as a critic. A sound Republican, too, believing that men should do what they can through politics; can talk very seriously, and do very serious things; is a true man to the core, if he is one of the most comical looking. Some droll but spirited war poems came from his pen.

HARVARD PRESIDENTS.—There is Ex-President JAMES WALKER, the wise, deep, sagacious head, the kind heart, whom all the young men worshipped ten years ago. An infirmity of gait makes him look older than he is. It is a pity he would not pull his bucket up from the well now and then, and give the world a drink of his cold spring water. He writes and talks so little that some folks are impudent enough to suspect that his bucket has got unhitched and gone to the bottom of the well.

There is President HILL, looking enough like Ex-President WALKER to be his brother—a heavy man, clumsy and slouching in gait. You must not look too closely at his hat or shoes, or ask for his gloves. HILL lives among the pure mathematics. His countenance suggests that of HORACE GREELEY. Serene as it is, his temper is serener; sweet as it is, his heart is sweeter. Nature designed him for an astronomer; accident made him first a preacher, then a president. The stars went into his sermons, and put them out; the stars revolve in his brain, but the order of the Pleiades has never entered into his dress or his habits. No matter; if anybody can show a purer, sweeter, simpler, wiser, more child-like, loving, and Christian soul than THOMAS HILL, we should like to see him. The unconsciousness of genius saturates him through and through; learning trickles from him like water from a mossy spring. We might take note of lesser peculiarities, but time presses.

LOWELL.—Here lives the poet LOWELL, on his ancestral estate. His library is rich in literature, well saturated with the perfume of the fragrant weed in which the witty humorist delights. Here are plenty of old books, rare and precious—chronicles, legends, romaunts, antique tomes of quaint poetry; for LOWELL is learned in such lore and fond of it. Rumors have been about, for years, to the effect that he meant to reproduce some of its grand traditions in modern verse. LOWELL is very striking in his personal appearance—strikingly handsome he is usually called—though handsome is not precisely the word to use. He looks like one of RUBEN's portraits. His head is finally developed in the intellectual and moral organs. His color is prevailingly brown. His strong, reddish-brown hair, parted from the middle of his low but wide forehead, falls in thick curls down to his shoulders. His beard is of the same color. The expression of his face is not sweet, but earnest and grave rather, except when it is lighted up by mirth or inspiration. LOWELL is 48 years old, but he looks younger. His form is little and compact; his manners quiet; an air of self-composure is always about him. He is remarkably genial with his friends; fond of jest and tale; but with strangers he is reserved. Only those see LOWELL to advantage who see him intimately—and they see one of the most delightful men in the world.

LONGFELLOW.—We have come to a large square wooden house, with nothing especially attractive about it. It stands back from the street, its front in full view, looking over Charles River. Near it, at the sides, a few trees and bushes relieve the open space. This is the house known as WASHINGTON's Headquarters; and here for many years has lived HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, the sweetest and most romantic of American poets. The house seems full of him. The spacious rooms are furnished with unostentatious luxury; elegant literature is freely strewn about; pictures, engravings, and miscellaneous works of art adorn the walls and grace the mantels. The library, on the second floor front, expresses the occupant. It is a large, sunny room, filled with books in all languages, that seem to have fallen into their places at the bidding of the muse. Here sits the poet. Mr. LONGFELLOW was always a poet to look at—in form, feature and expression a poet. LAWRENCE's portrait, engraved for the small blue-and-gold edition of the poetical works, gives an admirable idea of his head and countenance in its finest mood—though not in its domestic aspect. Since the fearful death of his wife the outward man of the poet has altered much. The step is less buoyant than it was, the bearing less joyous, the look less elate. The florid man has matured into an exceeding mellowness of dignity. Ripe and rich-looking he always was—exquisitely neat in dress and exquisitely elegant in person—though always animated by a sentiment that saved him from the suspicion of foppery. But now he has attained a wonderful completeness of expression. His aspect is that of a bard in the full affluence of his years and the full wealth of his genius. His silvered hair is long and wavy. His beard grows white and thick beneath his chin, looking more like a deep lace ruff than anything else. His voice is melodious as an organ; and his features, handsome as ever, have been touched with new lines by the action of thought and sorrow. His manners are very beautiful to all persons; and he carries about him that indescribable atmosphere that marks the perfectly cultured gentleman. LONGFELLOW has just finished his work of many years—his translation of DANTE. No finer version from one language into another has ever been done. Not satisfied with all that his own admirable scholarship, wonderful wealth of diction, and perfect taste in rhythm could achieve, he has called in his friends to pass judgment on his work. Each Wednesday evening through the Winter a choice company of scholars and critics have met in the poet's library to hear the divine stanzas read, and to weigh the words as they fell from the poet's lips. There were HOLMES, and FIELDS, and LOWELL, and NORTON, and FURNESS, the artist lately deceased, and such others as the hour might bring. LOWELL held the Italian copy, NORTON the English translation, FURNESS a translation in German, and, as the new translator read his passages and paused for criticism or remark, the listeners gave the benefit of their suggestions.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE.—Those who expect to find in the Emperor a feeble and waning man, will be disappointed. He seems to be in the prime of life and the full vigor of health. He has none of that sleepy, drowsy look represented in pictures. His eye is not heavy and stolid. His face is full of thought, and his eye, when he chooses to lift his head, is brilliant. He acts like a misanthrope. The expression on his face is that of a man jaded—tired out with *fetes* and shows—one who didn't care to conceal his disgust. He sits back in his carriage, or rather crouched up in the corner, indifferent to all the plaudits of the great crowd, not even deigning to look on the assembled multitude watching for the imperial smile. Not so the Empress. She is benignant, intellectual and handsome. She is the idol of France. She never appears but the people go into ecstacies. She sits upright in her carriage, bows to the right and left, not with the air of patronage, but with genuine goodness and delight, with a smile that is so peculiar to Her Majesty. Like Abigail of old, she seems to attempt by her courtesy to make up for the churlishness of her husband. She is Spanish, and her style of beauty so unlike that of the French that it is marked. The French ladies are not beautiful, tried by any standard, either English or American. They are short, dark and fat. Their dress is not becoming; it is neither tasty nor elegant. The noble ladies, as they ride in their coaches, are by no means attractive.—*Boston Journal.*

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—About forty years ago AIMEE MILLOT, a girl of humble birth, was servant to an old lady, whose flock of goats she used to herd on the Boulevard des Gobelins, in company with another girl, named JULIENNE, who performed the same office for another mistress. AIMEE was pretty, was honest and virtuous. Her life was uniform, monotonous, and had passed without any great emotions. Her mistress wished to marry her to some one who was worthy of her, and of whom she was worthy. As the fates would have it, one day there passed by on the boulevard a certain HONORE ULBACH, who was employed in one of the *cabarets* of the *barriere*. HONORE was young; he had a tender heart; he felt desperately in love with AIMEE, and the passion was reciprocated. They were to have been married; but jealousy intervened. HONORE had many good qualities, but he was of a jealous disposition. AIMEE was gentle, but she had too much pride to brook the idea of being suspected. She resolved to break off before matters had gone too far. Accordingly, one morning, she went to HONORE's cabaret, taking with her the little presents he had made her—which consisted of a rose-colored neckerchief, two oranges, and a bottle of cassis—and, having returned them, she made her escape, all confused and trembling as she was, as fast as she could—not too rapidly, however, to avoid observing the tears which started in the eyes of her forsaken lover.

From that day HONORE ULBACH grew melancholy and taciturn; his master remonstrated with, reproached, and finally dismissed him. ULBACH made a little bundle of his effects, and, disconsolate, betook himself to the Boulevards des Gobelins in the hope of meeting AIMEE, and perhaps inducing her to change her mind. But that day neither AIMEE, whom the neighbors called La Bergere d'Ivry, nor JULIENNE, her companion, appeared on the Boulevard. Having waited in vain till nightfall, the lad went off to look for a shelter. HONORE knew two workmen, the brothers CHAMPENOIS, who lived with their mother in the Rue des Lyonnais of the quartier Saint-Victor. To them he went, and by them he was made heartily welcome, and most hospitably received. They were peat-makers, and HONORE, in order to gain his daily bread, made turf with them, and hard as this life was, he would have endured it cheerfully, could he have indulged a gleam of hope that AIMEE would relent. He used to go and wander now and then on the Boulevard des Gobelins; but never did he see his love, without whom and apart from whom all was sombre and sunless and dreary in this world. This was not life; it was worse than death; it was constant torture. He left his work; he left the Champenois family; he was always on the Boulevard. One day he met one of his former comrades of the cabaret, who gave him a letter which AIMEE had left for him after his departure. That letter was to bid him forever farewell; and it had a terrible effect on him. A few days after he happened to see AIMEE enter a shop in the Avenue d'Ivry; he followed her, his face pale, his eyes bloodshot, and whispered "AIMEE, I must speak to you." "It is impossible," she answered, somewhat frightened; "my mistress is waiting for me," and took herself off in haste. He pursued her, but lost sight of her; he was as one beside himself. About 3 P. M. he saw JULIENNE coming along, and said to himself, "If she is there, AIMEE is not far off, they are always unseparable." He concealed himself behind a tree till AIMEE joined her friend, then went straight up to them and said, in a tone of anguish, "AIMEE, why do you avoid me? Why won't you let me be your lover?" "Because my mistress does not wish it," she replied; then, turning to her companion, she asked her to bring her a cup of water, as she was thirsty, and afterward she said: "We'll go home, as there is going to be a storm." HONORE did not speak, but looked at her in a strange, wild manner while they were alone. JULIENNE brought the water; but before AIMEE could put it to her lips, HONORE shouted, with a voice of thunder: "You shan't drink it; you shall listen to me." Then, in a voice all love and supplicating tenderness, he added: "Is it really true, AIMEE, that it is all over between us?" She gave no answer, but turned away. Hardly had she done so, than her lover seized her with one hand, and, with the other, stabbed her to death by repeated strokes of a long knife with which he had provided himself.

Such is the true story of the "Bergére d'Ivry," and it is bad and terrible enough without any dramatic clothing. There used to be a little mound on the Boulevard to the memory of the unfortunate AIMEE MILLOT. But now you will look for it in vain! It has passed away like almost all the other *souveniers* of the Paris of former times. Still, the tragedy of "AIMEE and HONORE" has not so soon been forgotten. They still speak of it, and tell the simple tale in the neighborhood.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Mr. SPURGEON's "borders" being, it should seem, too narrow at the Tabernacle, he has, for the last five Sundays, been preaching at the Agricultural Hall, inviting all men to be saved and contribute to the support of the college in which fifty young men are "educated for the ministry" under his guidance. A dozen of years have passed since Mr. SPURGEON suddenly became famous. Since then, with epochs of varying notoriety, he has declined somewhat into mere sectarian celebrity, and has contented himself with preaching to the largest congregation in England. But those who imagined that he had become a dull Baptist preacher, with no power beyond his flock, must have confessed their error if they had seen him at the Agricultural Hall. For five successive Sundays the great building has been literally packed full of listeners, and it is no small tribute to Mr. SPURGEON's master faculty, voice, to say that every one of the number heard him distinctly. His hearers were drawn, not perhaps from the godless and the poor, but rather from the comfortable middle class, who had deserted for the nonce their own chapels for the only form of excitement which their strict dissenting system allows may be safely indulged in. Young men and young women who belong to shops and Christian associations were in great force, and large numbers were of the class who wear "Sunday clothes," and turn out one day in seven in glossy black, somewhat creased by folding, and bonnets of preraphaelite brilliancy. Why they come in such numbers is a question not easy to be answered. Mr. SPURGEON is clear, vigorous, and at times slightly amusing; but he rarely indulges in the "familiar clasp of things divine," which once drew so many hearers longing to be scandalized. A quaint colloquialism, a slang expression now and then, makes his audiences smile. He is often exuberant in well-worn imagery and trite stories. He gives you to see that he has a vigorous, active mind, just enough above his commonplace hearers to command them, but sufficiently sympathetic to inspire what they can understand. It is SPURGEON and SPURGEON only who has figured at these preachings. There was, as he boasted, no ritual to attract his audience from himself, and perhaps he has here supplied, without intending it, an argument to the ritualists. For there was, perhaps, too much self. SPURGEON prayed, SPURGEON interpolated little dissertations between each verse of the lessons, and SPURGEON preached for an hour. But SPURGEON in one sense was right. His audience came to see and hear him, and he gratified their wishes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW GYMNASIUM AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—Bissell Hall, the new gymnasium at Dartmouth College, N. H., erected at an expense of $24,000 by the liberality of GEORGE H. BISSELL, Esq., of New-York City, is 90x45, built of brick faced with Concord granite. The lower floor is occupied by six bowling alleys. The upper hall has a height of thirty-six feet in the centre, being nowhere less than twenty-one, and is well supplied with apparatus. A chair of Physical Culture has been created, and F. G. WELCH, late of the Yale gymnasium, has been selected to fill it. Each student is [illegible] to exercise half an hour a day, under the [illegible] of Prof. WELCH. An exhibition [illegible] the light and heavy systems of gymnastics [illegible]

THE SONG OF THE CROCUS.

From Every Saturday.

What care I for the snow?
What care I for the frost?
I quietly wait till they go,
Then make up for what I have lost.
I put on my purple cloak,
Or my golden mantle gay,
And, while scarce a flower has awoke,
Come out on the first fine day.

Aconite's sickly hue,
Hepatica's leafless bloom,
These come creeping, too,
Out of their Wintry tomb;
Snowdrop her pretty head
Hangs with a timid grace,
As if she came forth in dread
Of getting a frost-bitten face.

They may shiver and fear!
They may look pale and wan!
I say to myself, "I'm here,
And Winter for me has gone;
I'll blossom as long as I may,
And shine like gold in the light
That kindly comes in my day,
Nor trouble my head about night."
"Ha, ha!" I say to the sun,
Staring him full in the face,
"Isn't it capital fun
That I've come back to my place?
Shine on and keep me, pray!
And while I stay I'll bring
My mantle of gold so gay,
Then put it away till next Spring."

THE BURNING OF WILD-GOOSE LODGE.

A STORY OF IRISH CIVIL FEUDS.

From Dickens' All the Year Round.

About 9 o'clock on a wild October night, 1816, (the year after Waterloo,) a lonely little chapel at Stonetown, in the County Louth, many long miles from Dundalk, is filled by a mysterious party of about forty men, wrapped in the rough, heavy-caped, frieze great-coats of the ordinary Irish peasant, and armed with rude guns, horse-pistols, bludgeons, old gun-barrels set in pistol-stocks, and pitchforks. The men look savage, pale and worn; many of them have ridden great distances—from outlying villages in Meath, Cavan and Monaghan. There are farmers and fishermen from the coast, blacksmiths, artisans and farming lads, men of all ages and classes; their brows are knit, their mouths are compressed by the sense of a horrible secret about which they mutter under breath. They have met for no midnight mass. They are bent on no pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick, or the entrance of Purgatory, on the island in Lough Deargh. No priest is on his way to exhibit the host to these perturbed men. The sacred bell will not tinkle that night within the roadside chapel, nor the crucifix be raised above their heads by a robed minister of God. They have not the air of men who come to kneel or who wish to unburden their souls before the holy altar. They are bent on work to further which either the Virgin, the saints, or the angels can be invoked. They are looking at the hammers and triggers of pistols; they are loading guns; they are fixing and sharpening bayonets with hideous smiles of cruel meaning. They are cursing the boys of Drumbride and Ennisheen for being late, and cheering the gossoons of King's-court and Ballynavorneen for being early, though they had to come through the bogs on foot.

It is not difficult to sketch the place of the Ribbonmen's meeting—a plain, whitewashed little chapel, with a strip of green before the door, and inside the railings a large iron cross, with the emblems of the Passion attached to it by a crown of thorns. The interior of the dimly lit building is plain and poor, a timber roof, whitened walls, with here and there a staring colored picture of the Virgin or St. Patrick, or a list of services or pilgrimages, a few rough chairs and benches, at the east end a deal platform, upon which the priest paces up and down while he delivers his sermon. On this platform stands the altar with the receptacle for the host—a plated sort of watch-case surrounded by metal rays. There are a few horn-books and dog's-eared primers, and there is a cane lying in the window; for Stonetown being a poor place, the school is held in the chapel, and all day the parish clerk and schoolmaster, Pat Devan, has been beating into the barefooted, quick, ragged peasant children scraps of dog Latin, dreary sections of the multiplication table and fragments of Irish grammar. Those black sods lying in a heap by the smouldering fire of red-hot peat are the fees that each boy brings daily to pay for his rough schooling. The chapel is hot, reeking and close, for it has not been opened since the classes left.

Mr. Devan is held by the country people, the peat-cutters and plowmen of Stonetown and Reagstown, to be a prodigy of learning. The only wonder is, that he never went to carry off all the prizes at Maynooth, or to astonish the learned Jesuits at St. Omer. He can read the breviary in Latin, and can repeat the prayers for the dead almost as well as Father Murphy. He knows the Hours by heart, and can recite long poems in Irish. He can hardly ask you how you are, or how the wife and childer are, without bringing in the Latin. No one prostrates himself lower or with more solemnity when the bell rings and the host is elevated; no one in Louth has gone more pilgrimages, or performed more stations. No one can tell you more about the Holy Father and the great ceremonies at Rome; and whist! he is one of us; he is in all the secret societies. It is in this chapel the Ribbonmen meet and discuss their plans of attacking houses for arms, to be ready for the next rising. He denounces traitors and spies. He knows when Meath is ready, when Monaghan is up, when Cavan is troubled, when Louth has got something on its mind. As he is the clerk of the parish as well as schoolmaster, he keeps the key of the chapel, so that no one but those who ought to know it, need know of the meetings of the Whiteboys or the United Irishmen. The halo of the priesthood surrounds him also; he is at once respected and feared. The village priest, a worthy, portly, easy man, may or may not wink at these political meetings. At all events, he is not here to-night, but is no doubt by his own cozy fire, warming his toes and reading one of the Fathers near a table on which pleasantly steams a reasonable quiet glass of whisky-punch; or he is thinking of his pleasant college days, as he watches the last bit of peat burn clear and blue in the frugal little grate.

It is indeed a violent troubled night for a rendezvous; one of those nights when the fir-trees writhe and struggle with the wind, the oaks rock angrily, and the elms lash the air in a restless despair. The wind is tearing off the dead leaves by sheaves at a time. Dead leaves dry and crackle down every lane. Clouds of yellow leaves break out of sudden corners, and fill the air for a moment, before they scatter in utter discomfiture over the loose stone walls and the lonely miles of mountain, moor and bog. The wind has demoniacal outbursts of anger that relapse into shrewish cries at keyholes, fretful rattlings at shutters and doors, hollow moans and shuddering vibrations down chimneys. If ever the devils wander in the darkness prompting hopeless men to despair, urging bad men to murder and to cruelty, and rejoicing at the growth and progress and wickedness wherever planning or accomplishing, this is the night that should bring them on such gastly journeys, such is the storm that should shroud and cover them in their exulting search, leaving behind a wake of wreck, death and destruction.

Devan goes round to the men in the chapel, the fresh-colored striplings and the old scarred wicked-looking rascals who fought in 'Ninety-eight, and gives them the sign and countersign of the night. There is not much said above a whisper, but the gestures, at which they laugh hideously, seem to typify gibbets with men hanging, and prayers offered up for such men. Then, Devan takes a peat from the fire, blows sparks from the lighted end, and waves it over his head. There is a suppressed shout and a wave of guns and pitchforks, as some one produces a bottle of whisky and an egg-shell; the fiery liquor is passed round, till the eyes of the conspirators begin to glitter, and a cruel alacrity inspires the tired men, whom Devan now selects and divides into two bands. Then, carrying the lighted turf, Devan leads them into the road in rough military order, and carefully locks the chapel door behind him. They march from the chapel by the Mill of Louth almost silently. Are they merely going to drill, or are they going to attack some farmer's house? Many do not yet know; all that many know is that they have been called from the forge and the plough, the fishing-boat and the shinbeen, on some secret errand of the Ribbonmen Committee, and that they darod not refuse to come. But Devan, and M'Cabe, Marron, and McElarney, they know, for they are the leaders, and every one will soon know. Through the ranks from time to time spread the words, "Remember, boys, who hung Tierney, Coulan and Shanley; we must show no mercy to them who showed none." Then there rolls along a ground-swell of deep curses and execrations in Irish, as Devan waves the turf torch, that glows scarlet in the wind.

In the meantime other bands are converging to the same spot. A party of men, with guns, pistols and loaded sticks, have come from the cross-roads of Correcklick, where others have joined them; again, at the cross-roads of Ballynavorneen, others have come riding up smiling and shouting; at the cross-roads of Dumbride there have also been recruits; and even at Curchtown there was one armed man waiting. At Churchtown, the men on foot, knowing the country every "shap" and dyke, leap away to Reaghstown Chapel, the near way across the fields, but the horsemen (many riding double) ride to Reaghstown by the road to Tullykeel.

There are near upon a hundred now; savage-looking fellows, many of them with bad foreheads, high cheek-bones and coarse, cruel mouths, ready for any crime. They are near the place of action; at Arthurstown Chapel more whisky is produced; they madden themselves with drink; for there is work to do, and there may be fighting, if the dragoons come down on them. The fierce fellow who leads the Reaghstown detachment boasts that he has a party that can be relied on, and he goes to Campbell, who brought up the men from Dumbride, and flourishing a pistol, swears that if any of either party flinch he will blow their brains out.

Beyond Reaghstown Chapel the country gets very wild, and there is one narrow swampy lane which horses can hardly traverse. There is one small farmhouse on a piece of rising land; at this season almost surrounded by water, it is only approachable (except in a boat) by the narrow pass leading from the south side of Reaghstown Chapel lane. The bog is a wild, mournful, desolate place, much like any other of the five million acres of bog that give a mournful monotonous character to Irish scenery; wide tussocky tracks, untouched since the Deluge, great thorny lumps of furze, tangled nets of bramble, giant hillocks of rush, tufts of coarse dead grass, acres of heather; deep trenches are cut in the madder-colored peat earth for drainage, from which the snipe darts and zig-zags when you approach; little black peat-stacks; these form the only landmarks to break the melancholy level, or here and there a little heap of coarse reedy grass; everywhere, by the dark chocolate slices dug but yesterday, or the dustier and more friable sections of the older workings, the wild cotton scatters its delusive little tufts of snowy filament, with which the wild duck will line its random nest. In the prairies, in the virgin forests, in the jungle, among the icebergs, between the glaciers, there is nothing so desolate and repulsive as an Irish bog, though beneath it lies the inexhaustible wealth of a soil whose riches have been accumulating since the Flood, and which needs only the magic touch of Hope and Industry to spring and blossom into plenty.

Such spots, colonized by needy, energetic and venturous men, are dreary enough, even under a bright sun and pure sky; but in Autumn, on a howling restless night, they are perfectly purgatorial in their dismal and deserted barrenness; they seem the end of the world, and outside all civilization. Such may have been the aspect of the earth when the dragon lizards, those disbelievers in progress, dominated alone, and trampled as conquerers over their muddy dominion.

In the lane leading to this bog stood a laborer's house.

A man named Pat Halfpenny and his wife live there. They are sitting by the fire talking over the events of the day, and listening to the wind that, swelling and raging, then wearing down to a tired lull, seems all at once to give birth to strange sounds like the voices of advancing men and the trampling and splashing of horses' feet. The wife clings to the husband; they tremble; for the fear of death is upon them, and their hearts beat so loud that they can hear the beating almost as clearly as that of the clock which ticks on the wall. A moment after, there comes an imperative tap at the door—the knock of men who will force their way in if they are not instantly admitted. Two stern men, one of them with a gun, enter the moment the door is tremblingly opened; without speaking, they go up to the hearth; taking a little pot, they put three or four red-hot peats in it and are about to go off with them. The poor woman falls on her knees, clasps her hands, and prays them not to take the fire away at such an hour. She does not know what it is for, but she suspects some horrible revenge. The men push her away angrily. The one with the gun says to Halfpenny:

"If we hear a word from you or your wife, we'll drag you out: if you dare to look after us, you spalpeen, I'll blow the shot in this gun through you."

Then they leave a sentry at the door, and go on toward Lynch's, another house further on. Halfpenny, listening in intense fear, presently hears a clamor of talking, shouting and mustering, and then the tramp of horses.

When the sound is gone by, and Halfpenny thinks all is safe, and opens his door to go and call his neighbor, Carrol, he hears a fierce voice in the darkness that tells him to shut the door or he will be shot.

There is no disguise now about the Ribbonmen's intention. They are going to attack a lone house, called Wildgoose Lodge, inhabited by a farmer named Edward Lynch, who at the last Louth Summer assizes prosecuted the three Ribbonmen, Tierney, Coulan and Shandley, for breaking into his house to obtain arms. The resistance had been desperate. The prisoners were unmistakably identified, and were convicted and executed at Dundalk, to the open horror and indignation of the Ribbon Societies. Lynch's son-in-law, Thomas Rooney, and a laboring boy, named James Rispin, were the chief witnesses.

In that lone house on the bog, they are busy at work, or sitting singing and laughing round the fire, while supper is preparing: Lynch and his wife, his brave son-in-law James Rispin, another laborer, Elizabeth Richards, a servant, and another woman and a child.

Devan and Malone, the captains of the two bands, have spread their men, according to order, to the right and left round the hill on which the doomed house is; they are closing in upon their victims, with guns and pistols ready. The lighted peat, roused by the wind and waving to and fro, breaks into a blaze, and is a moving signal for the circle of Ribbonmen. Their cruel object is to prevent any of the hated Lynches from running down to the water and escaping in the darkness by swimming and wading to land, or hiding in the heather clumps on the bog. Gologly and other men, left in the lane to hold the horses, laugh and dance as they see the circle formed. McElarney has refused to help hold the horses, saying he is as fit to go to the burning as any man there.

The sound of voices has by this time aroused the Lynch family. They look out, they see the moving light and hear the threatening sounds that can only mean mischief. They guess in an instant that the Ribbonmen are on them, to revenge their three dead comrades. Rooney snatches down his gun and prepares for defence. Some rush and bolt the hall door. The assailants make a charge at it with their gun-butts and strong shoulders. A voice from within cries:

"The first that comes in or out, I'll shoot him!"

Devan answers hoarsely through the darkness, the fire glaring on his face, so that it even more than usually resembles an evil spirit's:

"Don't think it is old times with you Rooney; this night is your doom."

There is no more said, but several shots flash from the windows, and a man named Keeran is burned in the face by the powder of one discharge. The Ribbonmen fall back, and do not again attempt to force an entrance by blowing open the lock or hewing their way. Devan and Malone then cry out to fire the house at the back. With a savage earnestness the wretches run to the hay-yard, and collect great heaps of dry flax, unthreshed oats and straw. The two men who fetched fire from Halfpenn'y's—determined men, and one of them a robber by profession—are ordered to light a bundle of flax and thrust it into the thatch of the roof. There is a crackling, a glare, a blaze, that shows at once the ring of red howling faces, and makes the bayonets and gun-barrels gleam crimson. Devan cries:

"We will show the country boys that there shall be no informers allowed in it."

The fire spreads over the roof with dreadful rapidity, flashing from end to end, with a crackling roar and fierce volumes of reddened smoke. In a moment a sheet of water, which almost insulates the house, seems turned into a sea of blood, the windows glitter in the blaze, and the glass snaps and falls. Through the horrible glare, the ring of rejoicing wretches must seem to the unhappy creatures within like a circle of exulting devils.

Nothing but God's voice from heaven or the avenging hands of angels can save the Lynches now. Devan's party knew it, and dance and toss up their brimless hats, and wave their guns and pitchforks with the ferocity of cannibals. The poor women, too, and the children, what have they done? What do they know of prosecutions and Ribbonmen conspiracies—they who were defended so bravely by Lynch and Rooney when they fought for their lives against the midnight thieves? Perhaps even now, tearing themselves from the groaning women and screaming children, Lynch, Rooney, Rispin, and his fellow-servant, may load their guns to the muzzle, sharpen some knives for their belts, and throwing open the door, turn mad and rush down on these murderers. If they fail to break through the circle, they may at least kill some and die bravely.

But there is no time for this: the farmer has his wife in his arms. Rooney has his little child crying for help, the farm-servants have their sweethearts clinging to them and praying hysterically for mercy—clinging with the agony and despair of drowning creatures. The burning timbers of the roof and the masses of blazing thatch fall on them, and set their clothes on fire, the house glows like a furnace, the fire starts in at the windows, the walls are growing red hot, the beds and chairs and floors are breaking out into flames. The men and women fly past the windows, from this corner to that, like terrified animals in a burning forest; their cries pierce and rend the air.

The only answer their murderers give, is a shout: "Let none survive; not one must live to tell of it!" And they pile more straw on the roof. The sky over the lonesome swamp gets redder—redder, and men far away at Andee and Enniskeen see it and know what is being done.

Bryan Lemmon, one of Devan's gang, springs forward with a ponderous sledge-hammer, and toiling like a Titan, drives in and shatters the hall door with a dozen crushing blows. The bayonets and guns move nearer; will Devan's men rush into this furnace, and slay all they meet? No, their hatred is now too intense and fiendish for such a shortening of their sport. A dozen of them bring armfuls of flax and oat straw, and push them blazing into the rooms. The hay-yard furnishes the funeral pile for its unhappy owner. So do the stables, where the horses kick and plunge, maddened by the heat and noise and glare.

The women and children fly from room to room, up stairs and down. They crouch, they hide, they pray, they scream, and their screams are heard far beyond the flame, far into the darkness, scaring the heron and the fox. The wretched Lynch's well-known form is seen crossing a window, and Devan gives orders to fire at him. He cannot resist that order, though it rather shortens the boys' fun. They fire, but he does not fall. A more terrible death awaits him. LYNCH is seen no more. The lad Rispin, younger and more passionately eager for life, clambers on to a side-wall, from which the roof is now burnt away, and supplicates for mercy. Mercy! Ask a shark for mercy when he turns to snap, or a wolf after a second bite at the lamb. The answer is a dozen clashing bayonets in his side and back; and he topples, screaming, headlong into the seething caldron of flame.

Bursts of fire and smoke from the windows; one thrilling scream, a shrill shriek from a child; then a deep and terrible silence. The house glows like a red-hot crucible. Look in at the windows, and you see only a raging volume of flame. At last the red rafters of the roof fall in, crashing and snapping, a storm of sparks glitter before the wind, a gust of flame rises up, then a tall pillar of illuminated smoke. The fire abates, and settles down over the eight poor murdered people. Devan and his men discharge their guns in noisy joy, the circle of one hundred monsters toss their hats, huzza, and cry:

"Lynch, we wish you luck of your hot bed."

Malone and another man say, as they go:

"All is well now, if we only had Mr. Filgate," (the Louth magistrate who tried the three Ribbonmen whom poor Lynch had convicted.)

It has been a glorious night's work for the Ribbonmen. When they leave the house—an hour ago so cheerful, now a charred vault—Campbell shouts to Gologly and the others, who have been holding the horses in the boggy part of the lane:

"We burned the little ones as well as the big ones, and left no one to tell the story; Begor! Lynch and Rooney won't go and inform against us again."

This very Gologly to whom he thus spoke betrayed Campbell, and brought him to the gallows.

Early in the morning, after this dreadful event, a man named Owen Reilly, whose cabin is about four miles from Lynch's house, hears voices in the road, and, being alarmed, barricades his door. A body of armed men at that hour can mean no good. There is a loud and angry rapping, but he is still unwilling to open, till the voices insist on it, assuring him that no harm is meant to anybody in that house. They merely want something to eat and drink. Reilly opens the door, and sees some savage-looking smoke-blackened men, who call for oaten bread and a bowl of milk. They are sullen, tired, and one of them has a black scorched wound on his face. That is Keeran, whom Lynch had wounded.

Next day the ruin of poor Lynch's house is visited by half the country-side. Mr. Filgate rides over and inspects with horror the four blackened walls, and the charred and ghastly remains of the eight murdered people. The peasants stand silently round, in secret sorrow or secret approval. The sunshine falls on the white ashes of the roof, the broken door, and the trampled garden strewn with half-burned straw.

The crowd opens and part, when an old woman, bowed with grief, and tossing her arms like a keener at an Irish funeral, comes to look at the mummies that, so short a time ago were human beings. She recognizes two of them—her son, whose shoulder, with a birth-mark on it, is still unconsumed; and Biddy Richards, one of the maid servants. The rest she cannot guess at, they are so dreadfully burned. Poor Rooney is found sitting beside his wife, with the blackened body of his fine little boy, only five months old, sheltered between his knees. The sledge-hammer lies on the grass near the door, and the garden is littered with straw and flax.

There are too many people in this horrible conspiracy for the whole to remain long undiscovered. Devan is at once seized. It is noticed that a neighbor named M'Cabe is not among the people who flock to see the ruins of Lynch's house. A laborer named Greenan, who goes to Liswinny to tell Mr. Filgate, the Magistrate, of the event, is told M'Cabe is lame, and confined to the house with a "touch me not," or boil on the knee. But Alice Rispin sees him two days after the fire vaulting over a ditch, and in perfect health, and soon after an informer deposes to his having been at the fire.

Approvers soon come in, tempted by the reward of fifteen hundred pounds—not very reputable men—generally thieves or outlaws—but still clear and consistent in their stories, all witnesses of the crime, all active sharers in its accomplishment. The first, Bernard McIlroy, was once a soldier in the Meath militia. He informs to Mr. Filgate. He had been forced into the business by Devan, and had not dared to refuse to help burn Wildgoose Lodge. A second approver, Peter Gologly, who was in jail for a murder, held the horses in the lane, saw the blaze, heard the shots fired, and the huzzaing. Michael Kernan, a third approver, will confess afterward that he knows nothing, except on hearsay from McIlroy, who told him they should share some seven thousand pounds' reward. Thomas Gubby, another approver, is a thief; Patrick Murphy, the last approver, is under sentence to be hanged at Trim as a thief and murderer when he comes forward as a witness against the men by this time seized and thrown into prison.

The wretches were tried before the Honorable Justice Fletcherat the Louth Lent assizes, held in Dundalk on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March, 1817, for the burning of Edward Lynch and his whole family of eight persons.

Sergeant JOY, in opening the case with much force and eloquence, "deplored the wretched state of depravity into which the lower owners of people in this country seemed to have fallen. No sooner did an honest individual seek redress of injuries from the impartial laws of his country, than an infernal conspiracy was entered into for his ruin. The unfortunate Lynch had evinced his courage and honesty in the prosecution of these ruffians, and was therefore devoted to destruction. A conspiracy was immediately entered into to deprive him of his life. Villains from the north, from the south, from the east, and from the west; from the counties of Monaghan, Louth, Cavan and Meath; all combined in a diabolical conspiracy to assassinate the man who had dared to appeal to the laws of his country for protection and redress. It was a remark worthy of attention that religious parties had nothing to do with this most horrible transaction. The murderers and the murdered were of the same religion—all Catholics. It was founded solely upon an utter abhorrence of all law, of all distributive and impartial justice." After giving a *résumé* of the evidence of the approvers, the Sergeant said: "But soon the devouring flames became general, the cries and lamentation were heard no more, silence ensued—it was the silence of death. The assassins now thought and boasted to one another that all was safe, that they were secure from all future punishment. Vain delusion! Idle boast! There was an eye that saw them, and the hour of their punishment was at Land. How could they think to escape the view of the God who fills all space? But they were seen by their fellow-mortals. The very fire which they had lighted for their infernal purpose has spread so strong a glare on their countenances, marked as they were with the character of crime, that they were fully displayed; and all who beheld them received such forcible impression as nothing can deface. The wretches themselves, having glutted their revenge, closed the scene with malignant huzzas!"

The three first prisoners, McCabe, Keeban (the man with the black wound) and Campbell, were first found guilty. They received the sentence of death with a savage and sullen obduracy.

Next day, Craven, Marron, Gainer, Malone, Leenan and Butler were also found guilty and sentenced to death; the judge ordering their bodies to be delivered over to the surgeons for dissection. On the verdict being passed, the murderers broke out into a clamorous protest of adjurations and curses. Their hard and cruel faces showed with how little remorse they would have thrown the judge and jury into flames. They would scarcely be pacified or induced to listen to the judge's address, in which he twice broke down, overcome by the poignancy of his feelings. Before the sentence of death was finished, Malone seized a Testament which lay near him, and swore in the name of God and the Virgin that he was innocent. The crier snatching it from his hand, he broke into shouts and curses against the judge, the jury and the police. He was removed, still pouring forth those black, bitter, semi-Oriental imprecations with which the Irish language abounds.

The next day, three other prisoners were also found guilty. During his cross-examination, Murphy, the approver, confessed that, as a Ribbonman, he was sworn to obey his brethren to the utmost of his power, and that if ever again at liberty he would do the same under similar circumstances.

In summing up, Judge Fletcher said:

"The crime with which the prisoners stood charged was perhaps the most enormous which had ever come before him in his judicial capacity. How it was proved it was for them to decide. He knew (he said) that they would fully discharge their duty." Then, addressing himself with much energy to the crowd which filled the court, he said "that the madness of enthusiasm or religious bigotry had no part in producing these monstrous crimes. There were not here two conflicting parties arrayed under the colors of orange and green; not Protestant against Catholic, nor Catholic against Protestant—no; it was Catholic against Catholic. Why do not their clergy exert their power over these people? We all know that by means of confession they possess much information of what is transacting in the country. Why, then, do not the priests perform their duty, and deny the rites of the Church to all who participate in such crimes, or who refuse to discover the conspirators? Can a combination extending over four counties be yet a secret to all the Catholic clergy in those counties? They at least see its effects, and it is their bounden duty to investigate the causes of those effects. But if they will remain inactive, surely the bishops should exercise the authority with which the Church has invested them, and stimulate the priests to a discharge of their duty.

Where was the diabolical scheme planned and matured? In a chapel. Who conducted it? The clerk. Catholics were the agents and perpetrators of the crime—Catholics the miserable sufferers. Why did they suffer? Because the unfortunate Lynch and Rooney had resisted a midnight attack upon their house with manly fortitude, and had afterwards prosecuted to conviction those miscreants who were since hanged for the crime. Yes, their offence was simply that they had appealed to the mild and beneficent laws of their country for redress and protection. It was incumbent on the Catholic clergy of Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, and Meath, to vindicate the sacerdotal character. He knew not whether any of that order was then present, nor did he care, but he was desirous that what he was now saying should be published. It ought to be widely promulgated. He was known to be no party man, and he spoke only from the impulse of an honest indignation. It was his peculiar study to fulfill his duty to the utmost extent of his knowledge and ability. He was always an advocate for the Catholics, and sincerely sought to have their grievances redressed."

His lordship then exhorted the jury to consider the whole business dispassionately and maturely. If they entertained any doubt, the prisoners at the bar were to have the full benefit of that doubt. Such is the beneficial spirit of that law, which the wretched and infatuated people who have perpetrated the crimes in question have sought to destroy.

The jury retired for a short time and found a verdict of guilty.

An indescribable scene ensued. The most dreadful imprecations burst forth from the wretched prisoners. McElarney, an old and malignant convict, vented his rage by cursing the counsel who had pleaded against him, and by frequently interrupting the Judge in pronouncing the awful sentence of death. "I don't care! I don't care what you do with me!" was the incessant cry of the inhuman miscreant.

The ten murderers were hung at Dundalk on the 9th of March. The ninety other villains who had danced round the funeral pile of the Lynches escaped.

In his charge at Armagh, immediately after these executions, Judge Fletcher gave a history of the bygone persecutions of the Catholics of Armagh by the Orangemen and Break of Day men, who had ruthlessly driven thousands of persons from the country, or, to use their own cruel language, "to hell or Connaught." These wanton and unprovoked persecutions, unchecked by the magistrates, magnified by designing and traitorous persons, had led to the fatal origination of the Ribbonmen's associations and subsequently to the deplorable rebellion of Ninety-eight, with all its attendant atrocities and cruel massacres.

The excellent and wise Judge concluded with a few sentences which were as thoughtful as they were true. "No good," he said, "can accrue to you from the persecution of your neighbors who believe a little more or a little less, who may worship God in a different temple or with different observances. The law knows no difference, regards no distinction of color or pretension. For myself, I think it right to say to you, gentlemen, that I regard all these associations as illegal. I care not what the body, whether green or orange, nor what the pretence, nor what the profession—*all, I say, are illegal.*"

It is in crimes like this burning of Wildgoose Lodge that we see the darker side of the fine Irish character, its impetuous courage turned into cruelty, its deep religious feeling into fetish superstition, its pining for liberty into secret and cowardly conspiracy. Can we wonder that such crimes as this and the Scullabogue, Wexford, and Vinegar Hill massacre, forced the English into severity and repression?

ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ.

Translated for Every Saturday from the Journal des Débats.

Baron JEAN BAPTISTE CLOOTZ, Seigneur of Guadenthal, was born on the 24th of June, 1755, near Cleves, "in the Duchy which FREDERICK of Prussia called indifferently his park or his paradise, because it was only inhabited, so he said, by stupid animals." He was sent to Paris to commence his education. It was then fashionable at the Court of Potsdam to have the French turn of intellect and to appear philosophical. Philosophy for CLOOTZ was not a mere courtier's varnish. The doctrines of the Encyclopedia-writers had sunk deep into his soul. The harsh, narrow and minute military service introduced consequently soon revolted, and at last disgusted him. Religious formulæ were likewise little to his taste. He was restless, he felt ill at ease in his hereditary creed. Seeing nothing but effects, he sought the cause of them. Books gave nothing but doubtful replies, and men remained silent as much from ignorance as from fear of compromising themselves, when he put his incessant questions. At last, in the *Critical Examination of the Apologists of the Christian Religion*, he discovered the following argument: "A religion whose evidences are not within the comprehension of all reasonable men, cannot be the religion established by God for the simple-minded and ignorant. Now there is, among all the religions which claim to be revealed, no religion whose evidences are within the comprehension of all reasonable men; consequently none of the pretended revealed religions can be established by God for the simple-minded and the ignorant." This was a beam of light to him; he, too, was able to cry, Eureka! He, from this day, denied all religions. He professed himself an atheist, and he subsequently was able to applaud in all sincerity THURIOT DE LA ROZIERE, when the latter exclaimed in the Convention: "Let us crush superstition and fanaticism under the principles of nature." This balderdash was in great vogue at the revolutionary epoch, and it has the merit of being utterly devoid of meaning.

As soon as CLOOTZ lost his father, he came to Paris, and he made a brilliant figure. He was scarcely one-and-twenty, and he had an income of $20,000 a year. But he sought less the pleasures of the elegant society into which his relationship with the Montesquie Fezensac family had introduced him, than the fame of a militant philosopher. He dreamed of nothing less than the overthrow of Catholicism. He thought the undertaking easy—did not look upon it with alarm; and to ruin the great monument he wrote the book entitled *Certainty of the Evidences of Mahometanism*. This work is really nothing more than a refutation of BERGIER's *Certainty of the Evidences of Christianity*. He neglected nothing to be aggressive. He hoped to excite an ardent debate to divide French society into two parties, to bring about a definitive conflict between religion and philosophy, and to command the great battle, where texts and syllogisms would have been the engines of the war which would have secured the utter ruin of that which VOLTAIRE called "the Infamous." CLOOTZ's deception was painful. Nobody paid the least attention to the Prussian Baron's book. No *Parlement* condemned it to the flames. No monk answered it. No Catholic writer criticized it. The failure was a blow which CLOOTZ felt deeply. He was fond of being an object of attention. He nevertheless continued to dispute interminably in conversation and discussion. He offered battle to everybody; he chopped logic incessantly, and bawled his device to everybody; it was, *Veritas atque libertas!* He was terribly in earnest. He wished to address a petition to the King to be allowed to establish a national religion (?), and he asked for only three days to confound the most learned defenders of Catholicism. "O LOUIS the Sixteenth! O beneficent King! these three days would deliver forever twenty thousand men from superstition and fanatical slavery." The fanatics of religion and politics are all alike. A few years afterward MARAT asked for a dictatorship of three days to establish liberty forever in France. Is it ingenuousness, vanity, madness self confidence? We confess we dare not decide the question. As for CLOOTZ, he talked so much and did so much that, all Prussian Baron as he was, M. LENOIR, the Superintendent of Police, sent for him, gave him a severe lecture, and ordered him to be silent, or to leave France,—menacing him with the Bastile in case of disobedience. CLOOTZ became disgusted with France, and afraid, too, of a useless martyrdom; so he went to England. He became fatigued there, returned to Paris, again quitted it, and went to Holland. More firmly than ever convinced of the civilizing influence of France, he wrote his *Wishes of a Gallophile*. He allowed himself to be duped very stupidly by a pseudo Albanian Prince, who told him he required some money to expel the Turks from his native land, and reconquer his father's throne. CLOOTZ traveled through Hungary, Italy, Spain, Morocco. When the astounding intelligence of the capture of the Bastile reached him, he hastened to Paris.

Then began his political life, which was to end so tragically on the scaffold, where the Herbertists were beheaded. CLOOTZ was dazzled by that magnificent aurora which rose upon the world. In his ardent love of humanity, in his firm faith in philosophy, he outstripped possible time, and dreamed of the regeneration of the whole human species by liberty. An innocent dream of a truth, and one which the poor Prussian baron was not the man to reduce from the dominions of pure theory to practice. He thenceforward preached the overthrow of all kings, and the establishment of a universal republic, with France for its guide and Paris for its intellectual capital. He mounted this hobby, and thenceforward clung firmly to it, and died convinced that this was the world's true policy. This is no place to narrate his political existence; it would lead us into particulars which his importance would not warrant us in introducing here. He passed through the events with which he was mixed up with that sort of gentle frenzy which was one of the essential elements of his character. He almost always went to extremes, for most of the factions into which the deliberative assemblies were divided refused to have anything to do with his gigantic visionary scheme. The man who seriously urged the project of a universal republic, and called himself the Orator of the Human Race, opposed those who attempted to federalize France. It need not be said he was an austere adversary of the Girondins. Although he was almost constantly disappointed, he had his bright days during the Revolution, and a few hours which were like a triumph. The 19th of June, 1790, the anniversary of the Jeu de Paume, CLOOTZ made his appearance at the bar of the Assembly at the head of the deputies of the Human Race. *Le Moniteur* says: "The President announced a deputation that was about to appear, composed of English, Prussians, Sicilians, Dutch, Russians, Poles, Germans, Swedes, Italians, Spaniards, Brabantese, Liegeois, Avignonnais, Swiss, Genevese, Indians, Arabs, Chaldeans, etc., etc., etc. There were thirty-six in all and some malicious people said CLOOTZ paid out of his own pocket for the national costumes of these representatives of humanity. Among them was a celebrated man, who was to end his strange career by dying on the Paris scaffold as an 'agent of PITT and COBURG.' We mean Baron VON TRENCK, the lover of the too sensible AMELIA of Prussia, who had escaped from all the prisons of FREDERICK the Great. CLOOTZ made a short and quite a handsome speech to the Assembly, and was invited by President MENOU to take a seat on the floor of the House." *Le Moniteur* adds: "A Turk addressed the Assembly, but the difficulty with which he spoke French prevented us from retaining what he said." CLOOTZ, after this day, assumed the title of "Orator of the Human Race," which even history still gives him. To disown the past as absolutely as possible, to clearly prove himself the "Declaration of the Rights of Man," had made a new man of him. CLOOTZ unchristened himself, stripped off and threw away his Christian names, JEAN BAPTISTE, and "gave notice to the Human Race" his name henceforward was ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ.

It was by this name he was naturalized a Frenchman on the 26th of August, 1792, upon a report made by GUARDET. TOM PAINE, KOSCIUSKO, KLOPSTOCK, WASHINGTON, etc., etc., were naturalized the same day. Among other persons naturalized upon this occasion was SCHILLER; the diploma of naturalization, signed by DANTON on the 6th of September, 1792, styled him "Gilles, author of Robert, leader of brigands." The will must be taken for the deed, and the will was a good one. This was not the only honor bestowed on ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ. He was made President of the Jacobin Club, President of the Diplomatic Committee, deputy from l'Oise to the Convention, and one of the Presidents to the terrible Assembly. But what must most have flattered his vanity as a philosopher was the unquestioned influence he exerted on the Bishop of Paris. He did undoubtedly persuade GOBEL, the Bishop of Paris, to go to the bar of the Convention, and there lay down the insignia of "ignorance and superstition."

This GOBEL was a poor creature, very undecided, very timid, and unable to comprehend anything of the character or tendency of the furious current which was sweeping away everything around him. He was weak, even to stupidity, and saved nothing, not even his own head. In the meeting of the 16 Brumaire, An II., (November, 1793,) a deputation of the inhabitants of Mennecy came to the bar of the Convention to announce they "had abjured the prejudices of superstition, and had already removed the statutes of St. Peter and St. Paul from their church, and placed in their stead the busts of LEPELLTIER and MARAT." Thereupon THURIOT moved that the Assembly no longer pay attention to religious questions. This was a watchword which the Jacobins adopted, and it was decided that they should appeal to GOBEL, the constitutional Bishop of Paris, to engage him to "un-Christianize" himself. LEONARD BOURDON, FEREYRA the Jew, and ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ, followed by some patriotic free-thinkers, went and woke the Bishop at 11 o'clock in the night. The orator of the human race addressed the Bishop. They equivocated on words. GOBEL said: "I will abdicate my ministry, but I cannot abjure my creed." CLOOTZ replied: "Never mind that; abjure your ministry, that is the important point; the rest lies between you and your conscience." The Bishop consulted his council; fourteen out of seventeen voters gave their voices for abdication. This was something very much like adjuration. On the 19 Brumaire GOBEL and his vicars marched before the Convention, huzzaing, *Vive la République!* and CHAUMETTE blessed "this day on which reason regained its empire." A rage for public abjuration seems to have seized all priests. To conceive the height this rage reached one must read *Le Moniteur* of the epoch; it is fearfully instructive on the subject. CLOOTZ pushed this movement forward as much as he could. ROBESPIERRE never forgave him for it, and as early as the 22 Frimaire he had CLOOTZ expelled from the Jacobin Club, reproaching him for "the move against religion, a move which, matured by time and reason, might have become excellent, but whose violence might have led to the greatest misfortunes; a move which must be attributed to the calculations of the aristocracy. Eh, CLOOTZ," added the implacable orator, "we know your nocturnal visits and nocturnal plots. We know that, hidden by the shades of night, you prepared, with Bishop GOBEL, this philosophical masquerade." GOBEL did not long enjoy the leisure given him by his resignation. He and CHAUMETTE (the prompter of the creed of Reason) were beheaded together on the 24 Germinal, An II. (14 April, 1794.)

The thunderbolt soon fell on poor CLOOTZ. ROBESPIERRE, imperturbably following his line of conduct, refused to tolerate any longer the people who went beyond or fell short of his views—a resolution which was fatal to himself and carried him straight to the 9 Thermidor. Those who quitted the line of policy he had traced, he called the "ill-timed,"—a double-edged epithet which he applied in the first instance, we believe, to ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ. ROBESPIERRE said: "Nothing is more like the apostle of federalism than the ill-timed preacher of the One and Universal Republic. The friend of Kings and the attorney of the Human Race are on excellent terms of understanding. The fanatic covered with scapulars and the fanatic who preaches atheism are not far dissimilar. Democratic Barons are the brethren of Coblentz Barons, and sometimes red caps are much nearer red heels than one might believe." (5 Nivôse, An II., 25 December, 1793.) Such words had a terrible meaning. The Convention, belying itself, expelled from its midst THOMAS PAINE and ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ under the pretext that they were not Frenchmen. What became, then, of the decree of the 26th of August, 1792? As early as the 7 Nivôse, CLOOTZ was arrested by order of the Committee of General Safety. There then was but one step from imprisonment to death, and this step CLOOTZ soon took.

ROBESPIERRE wished to free himself from the Commune of Paris, which seemed "ill-timed," for it very evidently went far beyond him. Its leader, HEBERT, had reached epileptic violence, and his newspaper, *La Père Duchesne*, (which he had at first established to oppose *La Voix des Apôtres*,) had become nothing but a mass of obscenity. He was at the head of all the fanatic politicians; had MARAT lived he might have equaled, he could not have surpassed him.

In this blackguard's language, to ascend the guillotine was to "put one's head out of the little window and sneeze in the bay." He incessantly urged the severest measures, and nothing, however severe it might be, seemed to satisfy him. Nevertheless there was danger to wrest its Commune from Paris. ROBESPIERRE did not hesitate. HEBERT, RONSIN, MOMORO, VINCENT, &c., were arrested and arraigned before the Revolutionary Tribunal on 1er Germinal. Twenty accused persons were placed at its bar, charged with plotting against the liberty and safety of the French people. Among them were CONRAD DE KOCK, (father of PAUL DE KOCK the novelist,) and ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ. In this celebrated trial we have not been able to discover any real accusation against CLOOTZ. The gravest allegations made against him are, that he took some steps in favor of a woman named CHEMINOT, who having gone to England on a visit, wished to ascertain if her name had not by error been placed on the list of the *emigrés*. Nevertheless CLOOTZ could foresee the doom which awaited him when he heard one of the jurors, RENAUDIN, say to him: "Your plan of a universal republic was a deeply meditated perfidy, and furnished a pretext for the coalition of crowned heads against France." CLOOTZ replied: "The universal republic is in the national order of things. I advocated it as the Abbe DE ST. PIERRE advocated universal peace. Moreover, I cannot be suspected of being a partisan of kings, and it would be most extraordinary if the man liable to be burned at Rome, to be hanged at London, and to be broken on the wheel at Vienna should be guillotined in Paris." There were twenty prisoners arraigned; nineteen of them were found guilty and condemned to death. It is said that CLOOTZ appealed from this sentence to the human race. We believe this is a sinister pleasantry made after the trial by some heartless witling. CLOOTZ continued true to himself, and was immovably firm, while HEBERT sobbed like a baby and could scarcely stand up. ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ, faithful to his opinions, and more earnestly than ever proclaiming them for true as his end drew nigh, besought his companions to refrain from professing faith in the Christian religion, and loudly advocated the dogma of utter annihilation after death.

"The Orator of the human race, the personal enemy of Jesus Christ, CLOOTZ died as he lived," says RIOUFFE in his *Mémoires d'un Déteuu*, "but with a courage I never believed he possessed. He was with the HEBERT kennel. These dogs reproached themselves for their death. CLOOTZ addressed them, and dying of fear lest one of them should believe in God and proclaim his faith, preached materialism to them in his last breath."

The 4 Germinal (23 March, 1794,) the very day on which sentence was pronounced on them, the nineteen condemned men were led to execution. It was an ignoble saturnalia. Around the hurdle the mob vociferated, danced and sung: "Death to the Prussian! Death to the millionaire! Death to the spy! Eh! Père DUCHESNE! are you not angry to-day?" CLOOTZ, unmoved, dreaming within himself, so to say, had requested to be guillotined last. When HEBERT's head fell—after the headsman in joke had allowed the knife to remain for some time suspended over his head in the fun of an abject hireling knave—the mob was seized with so delirious a delight, and cut so many joyful capers, that the seventeen corpses piled up on the guillotine tumbled down, to the terror of the mob. When they recovered from their emotion they clapped their hands. It was now ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ's turn. He bowed to the guillotine three times. First in the name of Liberty, which he wished to give to the world; secondly, in the name of Equality, to which he had sacrificed from his earliest youth; thirdly, in the name of Fraternity, which he discovered in so distant a vision it was scarcely perceptible. He then, without changing color, laid himself under the knife, and his body was added to the other bodies. "The next day nothing remained of this festival but a souvenir. When dandies met they would stretch out their neck, and nod three times. This was the Prussian bow."

What really was this ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ, who gave himself up to France, and found only death here? His cotemporaries have passed different judgments upon him. In those days of frenzied passion and short life it must have been very difficult to be impartial. CAMILLE DESMOULINS, the outspoken, thoughtless boy of revolutionary newspapers, feeling vaguely menaced by ROBESPIERRE, attempted to appease the latter by waging war on his enemies. DESMOULINS wrote: "The Prussian CLOOTZ is a cousin of the Austrian PROLY, (son of Prince VON KAUNITZ;) CLOOTZ and CHAUMETTE are both hirelings of Prussia." Mme. ROLAND has not spared him in her Memoirs, which we think are overrated, for they are nothing but an indictment of her adversaries, and an apology for her friends. The Egeria of the Girondins held CLOOTZ to be "an insupportable parasite, a vile fellow, a windmill." As ANACHARSIS had expressed at the tribune his horror of Federalism, and had indicated BUZOT and ROLAND as the "fomenters of this *liberticide* scheme," Mme. ROLAND added: "I do not know whether a lunatic like CLOOTZ was sincere in his apprehensions; I cannot persuade myself he was; I only believe he found in the coinage of his falsehood an opportunity to avenge his vanity, irritated because he was not admired; a subject for declamation in his manner well suited with the bombast of his style and the disorder of his imagination; a means of prejudicing men whose judicious minds must be disagreeable to him, of joining them whose vices he likes, even if it be granted he has no secret mission to create dissensions in France, aided by madmen, in order to further the interests of his countrymen, the Prussians." This was the great allegation; and more than once CLOOTZ was reproached for being a secret agent of the allied Powers. His famous scheme of a Universal Republic marked, according to his accusers, the immoderate desire of delivering France to foreign invaders; all his actions tended to this one end; and if he urged extreme measures, it was to lead France back to monarchy by the very excess of anarchy. Others, indulging in no such subtile conjectures, listened to what he had to say, shrugged their shoulders, adding: "He is out of his wits!" and went their way.

It seems to us that his cotemporaries judged him with excessive severity. We believe he was a man of singular ingenuousness and confidence in his opinions; he sought his equilibrium amid parties which devoured each other—was unable to find it—became irksome to, and was deemed "ill-timed" by a great many people; but his death demonstrated that his opinions were the real sentiments of his heart. We agree he was an Ultra Materialist. There were many such in those days. All cotemporary historians speak of him with pity. "Poor CLOOTZ!" is their common expression. They are right.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.—First of that Royal party—first in place, and rank, and in appearance—was the Czar himself. A tall, stately man, with clear cut features and dark hair, he would, I think, have been counted one of the most kingly of kings, if he had not succeeded an Emperor whose personal grandeur of stature and aspect was beyond description. By his side was the Empress, a pale, delicate-looking lady, with handsome even features and a graceful figure, and covered with such a mass of diamonds that her head, and neck, and breast sparkled with light as she moved along. Four pages bore behind her the sweeping train of her gold-burnished dress. Then came the Czarevitch, a strong, well-built lad, over six feet in height, with broad chest, and a look of great strength about his tall, powerful figure. People say he resembles closely the Emperor PAUL; certainly his face has those massive, broad features which we are wont to consider especially Russian. Whether, when the bloom of youth has passed, and the marked lines of his face grow harder, it will be as pleasant a one as his father's to look upon, may well be questioned. But, whatever else it may be, it is not the face of a man devoid of energy or weak in will. Leaning lightly upon her bridegroom's arm stepped the Grand Duchess MARIA FEDEROVNA. It scarcely seems three years since she passed through the streets of London on the day when her sister was welcomed to the country she has made her own. Those who witnessed that spectacle can scarcely have forgotten the bright young girl, then almost a child, who sat, if I remember rightly, at the back of the carriage which carried the present King and Queen of Denmark. It is two years now since I saw her dressed in black, on the day when Copenhagen was mourning for the dead who had fallen in the defence of Sonderburg. She had then become a girl from a child, and now the girl had ripened into a woman. In those three short years which had gone by since her Royal sister's wedding the life of the lady on whom all eyes were turned has been surely an eventful one. Her father has become a King; her brother has been called to the throne of a distant kingdom; the country of her birth has been conquered and bereft of its fairest provinces, and the fortunes of Denmark have sunk as the fortunes of her Royal house have risen; and she herself has been betrothed, and has had to mourn for the death of her Imperial lover almost before her hand had been plighted to him, and then has been wooed and won again to become the bride of another Czarevitch. The black curls cluster richly as ever about the high white forehead, and the features are as fair to look upon and the smile as sweet as when all London gazed upon her three years ago. But the brightness of the child has given place to the grave beauty of the woman; the face is very pale; and already there are those lines about the brow, very faint, indeed, but still visible, which tell of both men and women that they have known sorrow as well as joy. Possibly the pallor of the countenance was made more conspicuous by the very gorgeousness of the Princess' dress. On her head she wore a tiara of diamonds, glittering with stones of every kind and shade; and round her neck there hung strings of diamonds each worth a fortune; two million roubles' worth of stones, so I was told, were placed upon the bride's person. Her dress was of some shining silvery texture. The train itself was a thing of splendor; it was lined throughout with ermine; and diamonds trimmed the joining of the ermine and the stuff; while a mantle of ermine-lined crimson velvet was thrown round her shoulders. Next in order came the heirs of three European thrones. In the centre, upright and tall, stood the Crown Prince of Prussia, looking like all his race, a soldier Prince. On his right was the Prince Royal of Denmark, fresh and boyish in aspect; on his left, dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of Hussars, with his English, Russian and Danish orders upon his breast, walked our own Prince of Wales; and then there followed any number of grand dukes and duchesses, and serene highnesses, and princes of the blood, whose names can hardly be written so as to be intelligible to English readers, and, if intelligible, would recall no recollections. The men, as a rule, were tall and well built, dressed in uniforms of extreme splendor; the ladies, if not handsome, had all a certain air of regal dignity, and wore dresses of such exceeding brilliancy as to require that air of dignity to deprive them of a somewhat stage-like aspect. How all the endless trains were ever carried within the chapel, and compressed in the small space where the ladies of the Imperial family took up their station, is a mystery of which I can offer no explanation.—*A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarevitch. By Edward Dicey.*

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Connecticut, according to the *Yale Courant*, sends to Yale 230 students, to Trinity, 23; to Wesleyan, 17; to Brown, 14; and to other New-England Colleges 10, making in all 294, or one to every 1,565 inhabitants, a larger proportion than any other New-England State. There is only one graduate of Yale in the State Senate, and only nine in the House—an unusually small number. All the clerks, however, of both of the Senate and House are Yale graduates.

OTTWAY C. BAKER has just been tried in Omaha, Nebraska, charged with murdering HIGGINS, book-keeper of WM. R. KING & Co., robbing the safe of $1,590, and setting the store on fire. The trial lasted three days, terminating on the 4th inst., in a disagreement of the jury, eleven being for conviction.

The extensive tannery establishment of EDWIN FOBES, in Sullivan County, together with about five hundred cords of bark, and a large amount of other stock, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, the 29th ult.

The officers of the United States ship *Purveyor* had a very cordial reception from the city government of Mobile, May 3. Speeches were made by Capt. STIMPSON and other officers of the *Purveyor*, and also by Col. JOHN FORSYTH and others.

The Farmer's Deposit Bank in Canonsburgh, Washington County, W. Va., was entered on the night of the 31 inst., and a considerable amount of money left there in small parcels by farmers in the vicinity, was stolen.

A huge mastodon has been discovered in Indiana, Noole County, near the Allen County line, by some men who were digging a ditch. The skeleton was found about four feet below the surface of the marsh.

The race between crews from Harvard and Yale will take place this year at Worcester as usual, notwithstanding the desire of the Yale boys that Springfield should be the place selected.

The printers engaged upon the Chicago papers have resolved neither to take advantage of the eight-hour law nor to ask for an advance in wages at present.

The Danville (Va.) *Register* says that although tobacco has been coming into that market very freely for a week past, it is generally inferior in quality.

Some shipcarpenters in Salisbury, Mass., a few days since, while cutting up a large stick of white oak timber, found the remains of a full-grown and well-preserved owl deeply embedded in the wood.

A young man named JEROME BAUER was fatally wounded May 7 by the accidental discharge of a gun while out fishing on Irondequoit Bay with a companion.

Barbecues and other festivals are announced in various parts of the South to raise funds for the sufferers by the late flood.

A marble-quarry lately discovered in Augusta County, Virginia, has been purchased by New-Yorkers.

The oldest living stallion known, *Henry Clay*, died at Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y., April 22, aged 43 years.

At Plymouth, Ind., on the 4th inst., a boy, about 12 years of age, was killed by falling from a freight train under the wheels while stealing a ride.

The freshet in the Penobscot on Saturday and Sunday last, is said to have exceeded any experienced for several years.

Quite a large force of workmen have been taken on at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard recently.

There are in Buffalo 1,243 places where liquor is sold, and 503 are not licensed.

Virginia farmers report that the fly is doing much damage to the tobacco plants.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The campaign for Delegate to Congress in place of Hon. J. FRANCISCO CHAVES, whose term expired with the Thirty-ninth Congress, has fairly opened in New-Mexico. The National Union Party has renominated Mr. CHAVES, while the Constitutional Union Party has selected as their standard-bearer Gen. C. P. CLEAVER, a lawyer of ability, who is at present the appointee of Gov. MITCHELL as Adjutant-General.

A letter from Macon, Ga., to the Atlanta *New Era* says the people are slow to express themselves relative to the course adopted by Gov. JENKINS, but that should the Supreme Court decide against granting an injunction, nine-tenths of them will advocate immediate compliance with the terms of the Military Bill.

The official canvass of the vote for Supreme Judge in Wisconsin shows a total vote of 56,786, of which 47,895 were cast for O. COLE, Republican; 8,239 for L. P. WETHERBY, Democrat, who published a card of declination before the election, and 1,652 scattering.

Iowa papers say there is already much interest manifested in the approaching State election, and that the Republican Convention at Des Moines on the 19th of June, will probably be one of the largest ever held.

The Republican State Convention in Maine is to be held at Augusta on the 27th of June. The Democratic State Convention is to be held on the 25th, at Portland.

For Justice of the Supreme Court in the recent election in Michigan, BENJ. THAVES received 80,819 votes and SANFORD M. GOWN 55,865. A Republican majority of nearly 25,000.

Vermont papers are urging the nomination of Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland, State Treasurer from 1861 to 1866, as the Republican candidate for Governor.

A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says Hon. W. H. SMITH, of Randolph County, will undoubtedly be the next Governor of that State.

There is already an active competition for the Speakership of the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, and there are nearly a dozen candidates.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* nominates Gen. GRANT for President, and Senator EDMUND G. ROSS, of that State, for Vice-President.

An Ohio Democratic paper nominates Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON for President.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of May 8 says: "GOV. FENTON returned to this city last evening. He looks very much refreshed from his recent brief recreation. He found a large number of gentlemen from various parts of the State, friends of the Midland and kindred bills, awaiting his return. Among the number we observe Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, Hon. JAMES BELL, late Senator, Senators LOW and O'DONNELL and others. They held a lengthy interview with His Excellency this morning. His decision is reserved."

The Boston *Transcript* says Mr. DICKENS has steadily declined the numerous invitations sent him from America during the past ten years, his engagements in Europe compelling him to refuse all offers from this country. "To our certain knowledge," says the *Transcript*, "the most liberal overtures have, within three months, been made to the great novelist. All of these he has been obliged to decline."

The residence and grounds of the late Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, in West Medford, Mass., were sold at auction, on the 6th inst., for $9,050. The library and furniture brought large prices. A portion of the library had been given to Harvard University in accordance with the request of Mr. PIERPONT.

The prizes in the Freshman debate in Linonia, Yale College, were awarded as follows, May 8: First prize, J. W. Andrews, H. B. Mason; second prize, C. McC. Reeve; third prize, N. B. Coy, W. S. Logan. On the Brothers in Unity the awards were: First prize, M. C. Gulliver; second prize, M. F. Tyler; third prize, G. S. Peet, E. S. Hume.

Rev. Dr. HARRIS left the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, of which he has been a Professor for some years, on the 6th inst., to assume the duties of President of Bowdoin College.

Gen. SETH EASTMAN, of the United States army, has been appointed Governor of the Western Military Asylum at Harrodsburgh, Ky.

Ex-Gov. MILLER, of California, was in Wilmington on May 6, *en route* to New-Orleans.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1867.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The treaty of the great Powers in regard to Luxemburg was officially signed yesterday in London, and all apprehension of an immediate European war is over.

We regret to learn that Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, Minister for our Government at Berlin, died yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time, from dropsy, but our last previous advices led us to expect a favorable result. He will be lamented by a wide circle of friends.

Russia has completed her lines of telegraph from St. Petersburgh to the mouth of the Amoor. It is a pity our North Pacific line is not ready to make the connection.

It is said that the success of the Reform Bill is now considered certain.

The sentences of Fenian traitors will be modified from death to long terms of imprisonment. The singular statement is made that the proceedings on their trials will not be published, because of possible trouble with foreign Governments involved in the plot.

Greece is said to be purchasing iron-clad war vessels in the United States.

Italy has appointed a new Envoy to Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The body of an unknown female was found on April 3, about four leagues from the shore on the ice on the Northern coast of Newfoundland, by some fishermen in search of seals. She lay with her face on the ice, being quite dead, and a dog was lying across her back. The men found the greatest difficulty in driving the dog away from the body. Having tried gentle means first, one of them kicked him, but the dog caught hold of the man's boot and pierced it through with his teeth. They at last succeeded in driving the animal off with a sealing gaff or pole, when they took the body on shore. The woman is supposed to have left the shore in quest of seals, and the wind springing up carried the ice out to sea, and she thus perished.

Alcine Miller, a profligate young woman of Chicago, was locked up last week to answer a charge of perjury. A short time since her mother was arraigned on a charge of robbery, and under the influence of a notoriously bad woman, the daughter gave such evidence as served to convict her mother of the crime, and she was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. The daughter has now been arrested for perjury, and the woman who induced her to testify falsely is also in custody for subornation of perjury and the larceny for which Mrs. Miller was convicted.

Jefferson Davis was conveyed from Fortress Monroe to Richmond yesterday on the regular boat, in charge of a military escort. He was accompanied by Mrs. Davis, Gen. Burton, Commandant at Fortress Monroe, and Ex-Gov. Ould. On arriving at Richmond he was conveyed to the Spotswood Hotel, where he occupies the same rooms which he occupied upon his first arrival in Richmond as President of the Confederacy. He will be taken before the Court on Monday.

James Sullivan, a hotel thief, was shot by a night watchman at the Gayoso House, in Memphis, on the 5th inst., receiving wounds from which he subsequently died. He was caught sneaking about the house at night, and when ordered to stop, attempted to run away, whereupon he was shot. Burglars' tools were found in his possession. His partner, Bartlett, who had registered at the hotel, was arrested.

Samuel H. Wentz, who was charged, in company with John H. Rogers, with having defrauded the Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore out of a large sum of money, was yesterday sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the County Jail. He is upward of seventy years of age, and has a large family of children and a number of grandchildren. Rogers was sentenced on the previous day to five years' imprisonment.

On Thursday, as Ellen Burke, about twenty-five years of age, and employed as a domestic in a family in Boston, was engaged in cleaning house on the upper floor, she stepped on a skylight, which gave way, and was precipitated a distance of sixty feet on to a hard marble entry floor, breaking her skull and leg, and mangling her in a most shocking manner. She expired in about half an hour.

The American citizens at Rio de Janeiro are making arrangements for the erection of a Protestant chapel in that city capable of accommodating 500 persons. They have heretofore been worshiping in a dining-hall, which was not sufficiently commodious for their accommodation. Agents are now at the North soliciting funds to aid in this enterprise, to which the Brazilian Government is favorably inclined.

The young Republicans of Newark, N. J., were out on a serenading tour on Friday night. Among others whom they treated to a questionable quality of music were Gov. Ward and Senator Frelinghuysen. The latter made a speech indorsing the Reconstruction Act, the manhood suffrage scheme, and the general policy of the Radical Republicans.

A man named A. Stanfort has been swindling the negroes of South Carolina, by representing that the lands of their former masters had been purchased by France and Africa for the benefit of the colored race, and that he was an agent to superintend the distribution of it. He is said to have collected upward of $500 in "fees."

Miss Mary Smart, a young lady 28 years of age, and heretofore regarded as highly respectable, attempted to commit suicide in St. Louis, by taking laudanum a few days ago. A young man who had betrayed her, refused to marry her, and she took this way of trying to conceal her shame.

W. P. Reilly, a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff of Venango County, Penn., jumped overboard from a steamboat on the Ohio River, on Monday night last. He had heavy irons on his feet at the time, and is supposed to have been drowned.

Mr. James Rourke lost his life by the explosion of a shell at Fort Sumter on Tuesday. He had been employed to remove the old iron from the fort, and while handling a 100-lb. shell it exploded, blowing his right leg from the hip, causing almost instant death.

On Friday the Japanese Commissioners visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where they were received and entertained by Admiral Porter. They manifested considerable anxiety to learn the manner in which the Naval School is conducted.

John Buckingham, an old resident of Waterbury, Conn., died in that city on Friday, in the 81st year of his age. He was for some time a member of the State Senate.

LOCAL NEWS.

The examination in the case of Matthew Henderson, charged with manslaughter in producing the death of a patient under his care at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, on the 28th ult., was concluded yesterday before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The evidence was voluminous and quite favorable to the defence. The papers were taken and decision reserved. Gunning S. Bedford appeared for the people.

The number of cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, was 46. Twenty charges of assault and battery; petty larceny, 18; cruelty to animals, 5; violations of Excise Law, 2; picking pockets, 1.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland presiding, in the action entitled Sarah K. Archer vs. William H. Archer.

John Hartell and Dr. Topping, charged with conspiracy to murder an infant child of the former, were yesterday acquitted after a full investigation—the evidence utterly failing to sustain the charge.

The European Question—The Preliminaries of Peace.

The explicit statement of the situation in Europe brought yesterday by the Cable, and confirmed by this morning's report, carries us clear beyond the region of speculation as to the disposal of the Luxemburg question.

Since Easter-tide we have all been badly perplexed at the persistent conflict between the *opinions* telegraphed to us as news from London, and the *facts and figures* reported in the daily commercial bulletins from the same quarter. Lord Derby's brief report of the progress of affairs in Conference on Friday evening in the House of Lords, and Lord Stanley's ampler statement in the Commons, fully relieve the public from any further apprehension that the proprietorship of the coveted Duchy, or the fortress which gives it a military value, shall remain a subject of dispute.

The root of the difficulty was reached when the neutral Powers, at the suggestion of the British Foreign Minister, agreed that the fort should be dismantled; that it should neither remain an outwork of Germany nor a useless garrison for the Netherlands; but that it should be razed to the ground, and that the Duchy, remaining an appendage of Holland, should be saddled with a military force only strong enough to maintain order, as in the case of other Provinces of the Kingdom.

The ready assent of the rival Powers to this proposition would seem to indicate how indifferently well prepared either of them was for war. Their irresolution, in the immediate prospect of actual warfare, was doubtless taken advantage of by the intervening Powers, and, moreover, taken advantage of just at the right time. Whether it turns out to be true or not that both Prussia and France continued their armaments up to the moment when the minutes of the London Conference were agreed upon, it will hardly be doubted that, if either of the contestants had been prepared to fight for the coveted Province, an appeal to arms would have been the result.

In the House of Commons there is always a keen jealousy astir when Executive acts involving important international obligations come under review; and the part assumed in this case by the British Minister, on his own responsibility, naturally did not escape animadversion. A young member, (the inheritor of a great Whig name,) Mr. Labouchere, made an effort to bring Lord Stanley's action in the Conference a subject of Parliamentary discussion. He seemed to think that the grave matter of assenting to the outlined article in the proposed treaty which makes England, jointly with the other European Powers, responsible for the independence of the Duchy, was a matter for legislative rather than ministerial action. From two standpoints, Lord Stanley had no difficulty in brushing aside this cobweb of constitutional logic. If ever a Minister was bound to have regard to his double responsibility—to the Crown and to the people—and to act with decision, Lord Stanley occupied that position on Friday last, when the minutes of the Conference were voted upon. It was impossible for him, without ruin to the Government and disgrace to the country, to hesitate or postpone decisive action even for an hour. Then, again, even if delay should not have turned out a fatal blunder, and given the contesting Powers an excuse for deserting the Conference, and for resuming their belligerent attitude, Lord Stanley, as far as now appears, has brought his Government under no *new* obligation. Both the treaty of 1815 and the Belgian settlement of 1839 imposed on England, jointly with the other four great Powers, the duty of maintaining the sovereignty of Holland over the Duchy. The provisions of the present treaty do not in any way increase the responsibility of the guaranteeing Powers, but, on the other hand, they greatly lessen the risk of a rupture involving forcible intervention.

Naturally, the effect of the Conference news on United States securities in London and Frankfort has been enlivening, as will be seen by this morning's financial report. In Frankfort, Five-twenties were quoted on Friday evening at 77½, and in London, on Saturday, at 73. Consols likewise advanced in London yesterday to 92¼—essentially a *peace* figure.

Custom-House Compromises.

In defending the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. Wakeman, against a spiteful attack of another journal, the other day, the *Commercial Advertiser* incidentally attempted to vindicate the general system of Custom-house compromises, which we have, more than once, taken occasion to condemn. The *Commercial* stated that under recent regulations "all such cases are now referred to the United States District-Attorney;" that "suits are compromised under the direction of the Court;" and that "in the cases compromised, for every dollar the revenue officers pocket, they put five or six dollars into the pocket of the Government." We doubt the accuracy of the first statement; we utterly deny the other two.

We do not believe that the *Commercial* can find an instance where one of these compromises has been made "under the direction of the Court." We have had pretty full reports of the proceedings of the United States Courts, but we have never known of an instance of the facts being laid before the Court in a Government case on which the opinion of the Court was given with reference to a compromise. On the contrary, we are sure that if any such thing were done the Court would say that it was the business of a Court to punish violations of the law rather than to direct their compromise. Moreover, it is a main difficulty in the system, that it is not carried on with the publicity which attends business that is done "under the direction of the Court," but is done secretly and in such a way that, except for some Congressional Investigating Committee, there is no possibility of the facts being known to the public.

So much as to the "suits." How it has been with the compromises of cases where seizures have been made, but where no suits were commenced, even the *Commercial* does not say.

As to the statement that in the cases compromised the revenue officers, for every dollar they pocket, put five or six into the Government's pocket, it is made quite too strong in view of the law which divides the proceeds of these penalties *equally* between the Government and the Custom-house officers. But if these compromises gave the Government one dollar for every one which the revenue officers pocket, it would not be so bad. How the system actually does work can be seen from the testimony of Mr. Beecher before the Investigating Committee. (Report, p. 258.) From that testimony it appears that a Custom-house seizure was made of all the books, papers, &c., of the firm of which he was a member. Whether they seized any goods at all does not appear, but they probably did seize the goods which the firm had in bond, valued at $70,000. Mr. Beecher does not admit that the seizure was justifiable, although he compromised it, but he claims that the compromise that was made by him was a wise one, because gold was falling, and, with the books and papers of the firm all locked up, their business was brought to a stand. At any rate, after they had rested under the pressure of the seizure for ten days or so, he began to talk of a settlement. Sixty thousand dollars was the sum the officials first talked of, but they soon came down to $45,000. Then, after his lawyer had "seen Messrs. Hanscom, Smythe and Wakeman again," $40,000 would do it; and it was suggested that if it was settled the firm would get a free permit for their goods in bond without paying any duties. They finally closed the compromise at $35,000, and the Government lost the duty, which would have amounted to about $12,000 in gold. Gold was then about 150, so that the revenue officers in that case put into their own pockets $17,500 and into the pockets of the Government the same sum, instead of about $18,000 of duties, which it would have received if no seizure had been made.

Does the *Commercial Advertiser* think that such a compromise could have been made "under the direction of the Court?" We have a better opinion of the Courts of the United States than to think so, and we must say also that, in view of these facts, we think we are justified in doubting the correctness of the *Commercial's* statement that all these cases are referred to the District-Attorney. As to the other statement that Mr. Wakeman "has nothing to do with compromising," it may be correct, though the testimony which we have quoted would indicate the contrary. It seems to us that he ought to have enough to do with it, not to allow of the making of compromises which have such an effect upon the public interest as the one just referred to.

Cavalry Horses for Indian Service.

Dispatches from the West represent that Gen. Hancock's Indian expedition, from which so much has been expected, has been practically brought to a standstill for the want of forage for the cavalry horses of the command. The same dispatches state that the Indians move from point to point, committing occasional depredations, with sufficient celerity to avoid coming in contact with our troops.

The reason for this is obvious. The horses with which our troops are supplied are not of the right kind to do service on the frontier. They are large, rawboned, leggy animals, used to being fed upon grain, and when deprived of such forage become totally useless. There are other horses—broad-shouldered, short-barreled, heavy-quartered, strong, substantial chunks of bone and muscle, well calculated to endure the fatigues of Indian service—which the Government might have, but will not. These horses—or call them ponies, if you will—may be found in droves in Texas, and also in some of the Western States, and should be secured at once to mount the cavalry which is expected to do Indian fighting. Such ponies will easily carry 175 or 180 pounds all day long, through rain or shine, will ask no better forage than that afforded by the broad prairies, and at the end of the campaign will come out fatter and better than when they started. But such animals are rejected by the Government simply because they do not stand quite so high as the Department at Washington says cavalry horses *must* stand. The standard of height for horses for the mounted service is fifteen hands, which effectually excludes the entire hardy breed of ponies. Reduce this standard to fourteen hands, and Gen. Hancock's expedition need no longer be delayed for want of forage for his cavalry.

Men who are in the habit of crossing the plains, and the Indians who roam thereon, would never think of undertaking a journey upon grain-fed horses, but would supply themselves with stout Indian ponies, which would require no other attention than to be securely hobbled at night and turned loose upon the prairies. Mount Gen. Hancock's cavalry upon such ponies, discard the long trains of forage-wagons, and Gen. Custer will very soon be able to come up with the tricky redskins.

Gen. Merritt, who is serving with cavalry against the Indians in Texas, is laboring under the same disadvantage as Gen. Hancock. He has taken into the very heart of that pony-raising State, a command mounted upon northern bred, grain-fed horses, and unless he is remarkably favored he will soon find one-half his command dismounted. It is utterly impossible to carry sufficient grain to feed a rapidly moving command, and consequently animals should be procured that could "subsist off the country." This can only be done by reducing the standard of height and admitting the pony breed of horses into the service.

Old stock breeders of Texas and the Western States are laughing at our cavalry mounts, and among those who indulge their laughter in print is George W. Kendall, a frontiersman, whose opinion regarding horses for Indian service is worth more than that of all the Quartermasters Washington contains.

Compulsory Education.

In New-York we are trying to weigh and measure the fact that we have among us thirty thousand children of school age that have never been seen inside of the public schools.

In Massachusetts they have got very much beyond that point. The Legislature of the Bay State has begun, with much apparent earnestness, to discuss the question whether the guardians of minors under fifteen years of age should not be compelled to send them for one full quarter of every year to a common school. The bill in which this general proposition is incorporated makes no allowance for special conditions or exceptional circumstances in life. Like most other radical reforms, even of the better sort, it leaves out of account what is expedient or what is practicable, and presents that which might be, or that which would be, if society were differently constituted.

In the rural districts of New-England where, for more than one-quarter of every year, profitable labor is necessarily in a state of suspension, rules of social discipline which might involve no diminution of the industrial products of the year, could hardly fail, in densely populated communities like those of Boston or New-York, to entail hardships of a serious kind on thousands of families. The productive labor of the farmer's son (speaking of these higher latitudes at the North,) is limited in the long Winter season to about a couple of hours' daily farm-yard work. That work does not interfere with his attendance during the dull period of the year at any common school within his district.

In a great city the case is altogether different. However important, in a social point of view, it may be to see that children of what is called *school age*, shall attend the public schools, the law of necessity in crowded and mixed communities has to be recognized. In a city, for instance, like New-York, there can hardly be less than fifty thousand minors who are required to do a large part of the family providing, and without whose aid the miseries and hardships of the poorer classes would be terribly augmented. To hold these juvenile workers—apprentices, office-boys, messengers, sewing-girls, book-binders' employes, and others of their kind—amenable to the common-school discipline which the Legislature of Massachussetts invokes, would be found to be an impossibility in New-York, and, we think, in other dense communities as well. And herein may be said, in some measure, to lie the great difficulty which besets the representatives of a homogeneous population, such as may be found in the rural districts of New-England and Central New-York when they seek to make laws—admirably adapted, no doubt, to those conditions of society with which they are familiar—apply to the circumstances of a great cosmopolitan community.

It is of great consequence, no doubt, to the progress of a Commonwealth that its laws should be uniform. But absolute uniformity is only possible under an absolute administration. The basis of our republican form of government has to be sought for in our local systems. Whatever is free, and strong and healthy in British Constitutional Government comes from a similar origin. All this it might be well to bear in mind when we set to apply radical rules to the remedying even of flagrant evils. We, here in New-York, have a vast vagrant community of minors to deal with, if we are to care at all that they shall not graduate into criminals by the thousand. But we might well despair of ever reaching their case, if we began an enterprise of juvenile reformation, by taking every apprentice or every working boy and girl from their places of employment for three months of each year, to send them to school at the expense (for food, clothing and lodging,) of their putative parents—supposing them to have any. It may be that Massachusetts will be able to show, if the compulsory training law now under discussion should become law, how the thing is to be done. In that case the example will be of practical value to us here. Meanwhile the weightier duty lies before us of trying to do something with the 30,000 young vagrants who neither work nor go to school.

Remarkable Changes in Emigration.

The largest arrival of alien emigrants during any single year at the port of New-York is shown in the record of 1854, being there set down at 319,223. The figures for the eight succeeding years in no instance reached half this number. In 1861 the arrivals were 65,539; in 1862 they were 76,306; but in 1863 the current of emigration again ran westward, and the number of passengers who landed upon our shores was more than double that of the preceding year. Since 1863 the annual increase has been large and steady. Last year the figures were 233,418; and this year they promise to reach, if not exceed, those of 1854—the year of the largest arrivals.

This assertion is not based solely on the fact that the arrivals during the first four months of the present year, (inclement though the season was,) approximate to 50,000, but on information obtained from Europe by the Commissioners of Emigration.

In the emigration tables which are before us it is noticeable that while the arrivals since 1862 show a steady aggregate increase, the number of Irish emigrants has annually diminished—being twenty-five per cent. less last year than in 1863. On the other hand, by comparison of these same years, we find the number of German emigrants has about trebled, and the contributions of England have been twenty per cent. higher in 1866 than in any former year.

From these figures it is evident that Ireland can no longer be looked to as the great source of supply of emigrants—the number for years to come being likely to decrease. The population of Ireland now scarcely exceeds four and a half millions—being nearly fifty per cent. less than it was twenty years ago. This remarkable depopulation of the island has mainly taken place in the agricultural districts of the south and west, whence the chief supply of emigrants has come. Great as the falling off in Irish emigration has been, the difference is far less marked than it would have been if there had been no Fenian agitation during 1866—the agitation of the country and the depressed condition of industry doing much to drive into exile many who otherwise would have remained at home.

Another remarkable change has taken place in connection with the emigration of the last ten years, in the substitution of steamships for sailing vessels in the transportation of passengers—a change not so remarkable in the mere fact as in itt sweeping character. In 1857 164,650 emigrants were brought to this port in 588 sailing vessels, and 20,236 in 69 steamers. In 1866 75,988 arrived in 327 sailing vessels, and 160,653 in 341 steamers. The advantages to the emigrant by this change are many—among them gain of time, less risk from the accidents of the sea in consequence of the comparative shortness of the passage, more space and better care.

The tables showing the comparative mortality on board sailing vessels and steamers are the best arguments in favor of the latter as passenger transports. The deaths on board the 301 steamers which arrived in 1866, including the unfortunate steamer *England*, with her cholera victims, were 816 among 184,000; while among 80,000 passengers brought by sailing vessels the mortality was 851, or in the proportion of nine to four.

Each year witnesses also an improvement in the manner of treating the friendless strangers who come among us to seek a home. Emigrants are no longer victimized by the sharpers who, a few years since, found it profitable to exercise upon them all sorts of disgraceful frauds. Those of them who are indigent and suffering receive immediate aid at the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration, who propose to do still more toward promoting the comfort and well-being of the sick and the poor who temporarily claim their hospitality at the Ward's Island institutions. We are assured that the extra fifty cents *per capita* which the Legislature has just authorized the Commissioners to collect, and which still causes great dissatisfaction among shipping merchants, is much needed to improve the efficiency of the island institutions. With the aid of this amount the good intentions of the Commissioners toward their beneficiaries, which have been long matured, are to be promptly carried into execution.

TOWN TOPICS.

The sporting season has thus far been materially affected by the unpleasant weather, several trots and ball matches having been deferred or drawn in consequence of the rain. The Spring meetings at Hoboken and Jerome Park promise to be of unusual interest. The former begin on the 15th; the later on the 21st of May. Messrs. Jerome, Belmont, Forbes, Hunter and other well-known patrons of the turf have horses in training, and a great deal of sport is anticipated. Jerome Park, under the careful management of the Secretary of the Jockey Club, Mr. John B. Irving, is in admirable order. The club-house is conveniently fitted and furnished, and the grounds are in fine condition. Considerable interest is felt in sporting circles about a trial of speed between two popular stallions for $1,000 a side—*Gen. McClellan* and *Commodore Vanderbilt*. Betting is lively and promises to be very exciting.

We had occasion, some time since, to call attention to the filthy condition of the streets of Brooklyn, and the inefficient means adopted for the removal of swill and garbage from private residences and tenement-houses. Even that poor method is to a certain extent put away by the ruling of the Board of Health concerning pigs. Pigs are a nuisance, and as such are ordered beyond the city's limits. No pigs, no swill—and the citizens are left with an accumulation of their kitchen refuse. In the Common Council, on Monday evening, a proposition was made in behalf of Mr. Clancy, who is willing to remove all the garbage and swill from the city, "with the understanding that it is to be done at such times and in such carts, and to be disposed of in such a manner as shall be approved by the Board of Health." The Mayor has long been of the opinion that the Board of Health was the proper power to control this matter, but the Legislature failed to pass the bill giving it the authority, and the Common Council is unwilling to resign the little control it now has. In the meantime the city suffers greatly. It is earnestly to be hoped that good sense will prevail, and that the members of the Council, remembering the experiences of last Summer, will not wait for the approach of cholera, to warrant arbitrary interference on the part of the Sanitary Board.

It may surprise New-York City to be told that she must look out for her laurels in various matters of improvement and reform. The City of Cincinnati has presented many points of excellence which have been or might well be followed by her sister cities, older as well as younger. Her site is itself an almost perfect one, and would be the choice of an artist for its beauty, of a Sanitary Inspector for its admirable drainage, of a machinist for its nearness to coal and iron, of a merchant for its unrivaled water communication. And its natural advantages have not been thrown away. We took an early advantage of the State provision for educational purposes, and added to the taxation and appropriations for that cause, so that now her public buildings, her manufacture, her Fire Department and her water system are joined in excellence with her crowning glory, the public schools. Her twenty-four school edifices represent, with the grounds and other property appertaining, millions of dollars, and provide for the instruction of 20,000 children. The Catholics of the City too, never anywhere but in the front in institutional enterprises, have wisely devoted much of their energy to the establishment of parochial schools, which together with the two seminaries of St. Bernard and Cedar Grove, care for the mental training of 12,000 children and youths. It behooves the older cities to bestir themselves and awake from the lethargy which has allowed so thick a growth of weeds in their fields of education, and to reform the many abuses which have become almost parts of their systems, or these "mushroom cities" of the West will outstrip them in intellectual as well as material growth.

It seems that hereafter the State Law of New-Jersey in relation to the sale of liquor on Sunday, is to be enforced in Jersey City and the adjacent villages. The number of persons who pass over to the Jersey shore from this City every Sunday for the sole purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors, and the riotous scenes resulting therefrom have determined the authorities to rigidly enforce the law hereafter. At the opening of the Court of Hudson County on Wednesday, the Grand Jury were specially instructed on this subject, and there appears to be very little doubt that the law will be fully carried out. There are few who will be found hardy enough to run the risk of a fine of $500 or imprisonment for two years, for selling liquor on Sunday, so that our New-York topers may as well make up their minds to stay at home on the Sabbath hereafter, and not visit Jersey in fruitless efforts to obtain intoxicating drinks.

There are some vicious usages which have existed among all nations from the remotest antiquity to the present day—usages which still obtain, and which, with advancing civilization seem to show signs of increase rather than of abatement. Such, among others, are the use of stimulating drinks, and what is called "the social evil," or more plainly, prostitution. All efforts at prohibition of these two world-wide and world-old tendencies of mankind have failed, and added fresh evils to those already existing. During the last session of our State Legislature a bill was introduced to regulate and control prostitution, so that it might be less pernicious to the public health, and less offensive to public decency; but it was badly drawn, and was hooted down, and that dangerous element remains outside the pale of the law, except that of the discretionary, but often indiscreet, interference of the Police. In Chicago, the Police raids upon houses of ill-fame, ending only in fines upon the proprietors, have attracted the attention of the Grand Jury, which has reported to its tribunal that these periodical "descents" are wrong in principle, not being made for the purpose of suppressing the establishments, but of levying blackmail upon their proprietors, and "recommends that the evil be dealt with in some other manner, more in accordance with decency, humanity, and Christianity,"—*and common sense*, the jury might have added. The way to abate a moral nuisance is not to ignore it, any more than to make it the sport of policemen who want amusement.

The unconcerned manner in which Coroners' juries are inclined to regard the taking of life where the slightest element of justification can be found does more to encourage homicides, and especially the free use of the pistol on the part of policemen and night watchmen, than anything we know of. A few months since we had occasion to rebuke the action of a Coroner's jury for holding blameless a clerk on a steamboat pier who took the life of a river-thief, when he merely *suspected* the character of his victim, and made not the slightest attempt to verify his suspicions. A case nearly as bad was reported in our columns day before yesterday. Dowdican, private watchman on board of a schooner, was disturbed by the appearance of a man on the vessel's deck, who no doubt was a thief. At sight of the watchman the man jumped into a boat and was rowed away by his companions. Dowdican called to the thieves to stop, but as they would not obey he deliberately fired three shots at them, and saw one of the men fall, either into the river or down to the bottom of the boat. Having winged his game, Dowdican reported his success at the Police Station, where his conduct was approved. Now, we submit that as the law does not inflict the death-penalty for stealing, no person, under circumstances such as we have narrated, is justified in shooting a fellow-creature, even though that fellow-creature be a desperate ruffian, as river thieves are generally known to be. Dowdican's conduct could only be approved if he had attempted to make the arrest while the thief was on board the vessel and had met stout resistance. River thieves are no doubt to be classed among the worst scoundrels, and they are more difficult to arrest than any other criminals. When they are caught they should receive summary and severe punishment. Meanwhile we protest against the freedom with which their lives are taken by persons who are held to no sort of responsibility.

It needed no express permission on the part of the Legislature to authorize the erection of booths and peddlers'-stands on the sidewalks for the benefit of the Soldiers' Messenger Corps. The projectors and managers of this enterprise only showed their verdancy and met a vigorous opposition by asking the privilege. The mode of carrying a point of this sort in this City is, first to erect your booth or stand, and then occupy it, only obtaining leave, in the event of disturbance by a Paul-Pryish policeman, which, ten to one, is not likely to occur. If this were not the fact, how would it be possible that the best business streets should be encumbered as they are, from one end to the other by all sorts of rent-saving merchants of every variety of ware? Cotton-brokers, furniture dealers, carpet-salesmen, house-builders, street-peddlers, hucksters, and anybody and everybody seize the public walks and appropriate the space to their own purposes, as regardless of decency as they are selfishly unmindful of the public rights and convenience. Within a few days, or since the repeal of the license ordinances by the Common Council, we have observed that these encroachments upon the streets have greatly increased. Have the occurrences any sort of connection?

The manner in which the majority of our free and independent citizens who hold the reins domineer over foot-passengers on our more crowded thoroughfares is marvelous and outrageous. Seat a man on the box of a carriage, or stand him with outstretched legs on the front part of a cart, and straightway he becomes proud as Lucifer, looking with lofty contempt or with serene indifference upon the common folk who only use the natural means of locomotion. There is no class of casualties more frequent than those which the reporters term "run-over accidents," and there is no class which is less excusable. Reckless driving has indeed become the terror of our streets, and although the law explicitly provides that pedestrians shall have the right to the cross-walks, it is no more regarded than if it applied exclusively to the streets of Constantinople. A personal protest against this species of ruffianism on the part of drivers is about as effective as a tilt against a windmill, bringing only insult and abuse upon those who are tempted thus to express themselves. This grievance can be remedied. It is entirely unknown in Philadelphia and Boston. We urge upon our Justices at the Sessions, where cases of reckless driving are sometimes brought for adjudication, to impose the severest punishment which the law allows upon all such offenders. Only last week a gentleman was killed outright, in Third-avenue, by one of these ruffians of the reins.

If there were any methods of measuring colic, we should unhesitatingly assert that there are several hat-fulls at least in every old-clothes basket on the street-corners, in the undeveloped stage of rotten and unripe tropical fruit. Excepting the oranges, which are not only harmless, but positively a good thing for the digestive apparatus, the other stock of the street-hucksters is vile, and its indiscriminate sale ought to be checked. Children are the principal purchasers of these "culls" and "specked" specimens from the markets, and the consequence is a severe attack of the mullygrubs, if not the services of the undertaker.

The facility with which runaway lads obtain employment on sailing-packets and steamships is much to be regretted. Almost every person can recall an instance or two where a bright boy, in a fit of pique or for fancied grievance, has left home and been received by some thoughtless Captain, who thus lamentably becomes the means oftentimes of ruining the lad's prospects for life, to say nothing of causing deep sorrow to the parents and friends of the youthful deserter. Instances of this sort are of daily occurrence in this City, each under circumstances of a more or less distressing character, and we call attention to the fact in the hope that shipmasters will exercise more discretion in the premises.

The persons whose business it is to remove the wreck of the ship *Hibernia*—the vessel having been burned and scuttled on the night of the 1st inst. at Pier No. 28, East River—act as if their own convenience in the premises was alone to be consulted. The dock where this wreck lies is usually one of the busiest along the East River water-front, but is now rendered utterly unavailable. Three days after the fire every vestige of the disaster ought to have been removed. As it is, the slip is blocked up by the masts and rigging of the wreck, and the gang of men who are clearing the rubbish away are likely, at the rate of progress already made, to be several weeks in effecting its complete removal.

We have before adverted to the fact that bakers' ten cent loaves are now little larger than the ordinary breakfast roll of a few years ago. As flour is not likely to be any cheaper for many months to come, and the rage for coöperative enterprises among workingmen is increasing, we advise the establishment at once of bakeshops on this principle. The plan might be extended also to the purchase of coal by the quantity, instead of paying at the rate of $20 per ton by getting it from the corner-grocer by the pailful; and so with other necessaries. Why not? "There's nothing to hinder," as the Yankee sagely remarked on observing the water pouring over the falls of the Niagara River.

Of the 42,621 prisoners sent to the Tombs last year 26,780 were of foreign birth, 15,841 natives of the United States; 27,320 were men, 15,301 women; there were 15,678 married, 22,937 single, 3,686 single—the rest unknown. The drinkers numbered 27,570, the temperate 15,051. Those who could read and write numbered 28,575, and the "well educated" 662. Ireland looms up at the head of the list, furnishing of the 26,780 foreigners, 18,806; Germany, 5,375; England, 1,493; Africa and Mexico, tie on the lowest number, 2—and all four were men.

Southern Baptist Convention.

Memphis, Saturday, May 11.

The Southern Baptist Convention met at 9 A. M. in the Third Church. A number of additional delegates were admitted to seats. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Furman, of South Carolina. The Board of Indian Missions reported but little progress during the past year, owing to a meagreness of funds. Six Missionaries only had been kept in the field.

The receipts during the year amounted to $6,740; disbursements, $6,639.

The resolution appointing a day of general prayer and fasting in all the churches South gave rise to a protracted discussion, and was finally referred.

The proposition to appoint an additional Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions was committed. After debate, Rev. R. Suorman, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is our duty to labor and pray more earnestly for the conversion of the Jews.

This resolution gave rise to discussion, which took the widest range and consumed the greater part of the morning session, all prominent members participating. It was finally adopted.

A resolution was offered and referred, providing for the rebuilding of the churches South destroyed during the war, and requesting the Domestic Mission Board to raise a fund for carrying out this end, to be distributed by gift or loan.

On motion, a voluntary subscription was taken up, amounting to $5,000, for rebuilding Hampton Church, North Virginia.

The Committee on the Coliseum Church, New-Orleans, reported the indebtedness of the Church to be $8,000, which was secured by mortgages, and recommended the appointment of a permanent pastor, which was made the special order for Monday morning.

An amendment was offered, and adopted by a two-thirds vote, changing the Constitution so as to hold future conventions annually, and fixing the next session in the Seventh Baptist Church at Baltimore, on Thursday before the second Sunday in 1868.

Rev. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, is to preach the inaugural sermon, with Rev. T. S. Skinner, of North Carolina, as alternate.

The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Virginia. The Convention will probably sit through the coming week. All Protestant pulpits in this city will be filled by members of the Convention to-morrow morning and evening.

Massacre by Indians—Steamer Burned.

Chicago, Saturday, May 11.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Council Bluffs, Iowa, 11th, says, the steamer *Leclaire* passed down the river to-day, bringing the news of the destruction of the steamer *Miner*, by the Indians, about one hundred miles above Sioux City. The boat landed to take wood, and while the crew were chopping, the Indians, about two hundred in number, surrounded and massacred the whole party, and captured the boat, killing and scalping men, women and children indiscriminately. Only two men escaped. After pillaging the boat of all valuables, they burned it to the water's edge.

The Recent Troubles in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, May 11.

In view of the recent riot, the Eleventh United States Infantry is about to encamp permanently at the City Springs Park, within the city.

Some citizens have laid before Gen. Schofield a complaint about the language at the colored meeting Friday night, saying it is likely to produce further disturbances, and the matter is being investigated.

JEFF. DAVIS IN RICHMOND.

The Transfer from Fortress Monroe—Incidents of the Trip and the Arrival—No Public Demonstration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Saturday, May 11.

The event foretold in the Times dispatch of Wednesday last has occurred. Jefferson Davis, in strict accordance with the prearranged programme, is at this moment (6:15 P. M.) safely housed in that room at the Spotteswood from the window of which, in the Spring of 1861, he promised, if given fifty thousand men, to plant the Confederate flag in Washington within thirty days. Of the departure from Fortress Monroe you have received accounts. He embarked at 7:30 A. M. upon the regular Richmond and Norfolk packet *John Sylvester*, Capt. Gifford, and the voyage was uneventful.

Mr. Davis was accompanied by his wife; brother, Mr. Ould and Gen. Burton, Dr. Cook, U. S. A., and one orderly. No restraint whatever was put upon him during the voyage. He talked with whom he pleased, went where he wished, and in no respect whatever was treated as a prisoner. He showed an entire willingness to converse, especially with those old friends whom he met upon the boat, and with one of these, who had served with him in the Mexican war, reviewed their common history of those days, talking cheerfully, and betraying no uneasiness, no consciousness of any unpleasantness in his surroundings. Once only during the day did he seem moved. At Brandon Landing, three Misses Harrison, old and intimate friends of the Davis family, came on board, and Davis, stepping forward eagerly to greet them, it was noticed that his voice was husky and the tears falling as he did so. The most of the day, however, the fallen chief spent in a state-room with Judge Ould, coming out only at the following landings: Newport News, King's Mills and Lower Brandon, at each of which he recognized acquaintances among the crowd that had gathered upon the wharf, and spoke to them from the guards of the boat. At every landing the gathering of people was large, but in no instance was any other demonstration made than the raising of the hat when Davis was recognized.

At Fort Harrison Judge Ould called him out, and he gazed silently upon that frowning memorial of the days when he wielded the power of a *de facto* nation. To those days he made no reference at any time, and only once did he make any allusion to his present position, which he did when he said, in reference to his health, that he had plenty of vitality left, and would be as strong as he ever was when he should get out of his troubles. Mrs. Davis, on the contrary, talked freely upon all those topics of present interest to her husband, but I have yet to learn that her utterances are of public consequence. But she and all the other passengers were somewhat under the influence of a sad incident of the day, in the death at 9 A. M. of one of the lady passengers, and but for which event Davis and party would have been given exclusive possession of the ladies' cabin.

At 2:30 P. M. preparations began to be made in Richmond for the coming event. Major Vance, of the department headquarters staff, proceeded to the steamboat wharf with a detachment from the Eleventh and Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, and posted a cordon of guards around the wharf, within which none were allowed to come except those employed in transferring passengers to the hotels and the depots. There was hardly a necessity for the guards, however, for, except two or three hundred negroes, there were none beyond the guards to come in if they had not been there. It was remarked by old habitants of the place that the crowd was far smaller than usual upon the arrival of the steamer. The request in the morning papers had been almost universally respected, and James Lyons was the only prominent citizen of the city to be seen. The boat was behind her usual time, and the long waiting and pacing of soldiers for more than two hours did not have the effect to increase the crowd.

At 5:15 the *Sylvester* hove in sight around the bend. Her flags were all set, the national standard flying from midships. There was a slight movement of the little crowd of reporters and hackmen upon the wharf, but nothing more. The boat rapidly approached, and in a few minutes she was made fast. Upon the wharf, and on the boat there was perfect silence; an eager straining of the eyes toward the after-gangway was all that betokened that an unusual event was about to happen.

There was a delay of five minutes after the boat was made fast, and then the party appeared. First came Mrs. Davis and her escort, then Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper, and then Mr. Davis and Judge Ould. I stood immediately at the gangway as the prisoner came off. He was dressed in a dark suit, and, although the afternoon was sultry, had on an overcoat of heavy material. He wore a black felt hat and gloves, and walked slowly, as one wanting strength, and with the aid of a cane. His eyes were bent upon the ground. He looked neither to the right nor left. His face seemed worn and sallow, and was covered with a full beard of short growth and iron-gray in hue, the same as the hair. I have a vivid remembrance of Jefferson Davis as he appeared in the Summer of 1860, and I would never have recognized him in this remnant of an overthrown rebellion; but those familiar with his appearance during the latter stages of the war say that he looks as well now as he did then, and, some affirm, much better. He walked to the carriage, a few feet from the gangway, which he entered, followed by Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper. The remainder of the party had been by this time seated in the other carriage, and a detachment of twenty mounted men from the Fifth United States Artillery, which had arrived a few minutes before, formed around them, and the *cortège* swept off at a full trot up Carey-street. This part of the city is occupied exclusively by business houses, and was deserted; but after the cavalcade reached a crowd of large and small negroes at Seventeenth-street, the party turned and came in Main-street, still on the full trot, which pace was continued until the Spotteswood, at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, was reached. Upon the streets some few were gathered, and every window was occupied by peering heads, but not a shout was heard—no sound save the clattering of horses' hoofs and the clanking of sabres. Some, indeed many, testified the emotion that all doubtless felt as their dead hopes swept by in that open carriage, by raising their hats, but that was all—the single token of respect to their fallen chief and their bitter past.

Arrived at the Spotteswood, it was but the work of a moment to once more withdraw Jefferson Davis from public gaze. His carriage was the foremost, and stopping at the ladies' entrance, Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper sprang out, and, assisting Davis, the three, in a moment, had disappeared up the stairway. In five minutes more the remainder of the party had entered the hotel, the soldiers departed, the crowd dispersed, and the scene was over.

Many still lingered around the hotel, and in a few minutes Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper appeared in the public room, and the latter remarked that if he military had been let alone DAVIS would have been brought here and nobody known how or when he came, but as his coming has been so well managed as it is there is hardly cause for the implied regret.

Judge UNDERWOOD was in the hotel at the time of the arrival of DAVIS, but kept closely to his room.

Mr. DAVIS evidently is acquainted with the arranged programme, for he has invited several gentlemen to call upon him.

Judge UNDERWOOD this afternoon saying again that, so far as the Court is concerned, the trial will take place, expressed the belief that the counsel on one side or the other would profess themselves not ready, which will have the effect of postponing it. In any event it will not take place until the arrival of Judge CHASE, and in view of the many contradictory statements on this point, I will say that the Chief-Justice has said unequivocally that he will come here and preside at the trial upon the adjournment of the Supreme Court. He considers that the Military Bill does not apply to Federal Courts, and that these tribunals are now not subject to the objection he made last year of being held under military authority. Last year there was no law here but martial law, and this is now abrogated by the Military Bill.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 11.

The steamer *John Sylvester*, with Mr. DAVIS on board, arrived this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Long before his arrival the military arrangements had been made by Gen. SCHOFIELD. A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Regiment was present, and sentinels were posted at intervals inclosing about 200 yards square of the wharf; outside of this a large crowd of negroes and a few whites were gathered. The brow of the surrounding hills were thickly covered with spectators. Major VANCE, of Gen. SCHOFIELD's staff, who was in command, had a detachment of the Fifth Artillery, numbering about fifty, mounted as a guard for the carriages.

As the steamer hove in sight with the national flag flying the most intense anxiety was exhibited by the crowd to get closer, but there was no demonstration, no cheering nor hissing. When the steamer was made fast Hon. JAMES LYONS went on board, and after a feeling meeting with Mr. DAVIS brought Mrs. DAVIS ashore, and conducted her to a carriage, followed by the two servants who attended her. In a few minutes Mr. DAVIS came over the gang-plank, accompanied by Gen. BURTON and Dr. COOPER. He looked very much changed from what the citizens of Richmond remembered him, looking much older and rather haggard and feeble. A full gray beard contributed much to the change. He wore a heavy black overcoat, and come ashore with a very firm step. The party immediately got into carriages, and surrounded by the mounted guard, drove rapidly by a side street up toward the Spotteswood Hotel, thus disappointing the large crowd which had gathered on Main-street, near the wharf, to see Mr. DAVIS. Mr. DAVIS was quite cheerful, and, as he had no guard, walked freely about the boat, conversing with the passengers, who were all anxious to speak to him. He said little about his imprisonment, but spoke in terms of the warmest affection of Ex-President PIERCE, who visited him on Thursday last. He said there was no man living for whom he entertained a higher regard.

At Brandon, on the way up, a number of ladies had gathered to speak to him, who shed tears on seeing him. They nearly all had been acquaintances of his family during the war.

A lady named Mrs. DAVIS, of Richmond, who got on the boat at Norfolk, died in the ladies' cabin shortly before reaching Richmond. Two bridal parties came up on the same boat.

There is a large and curious, but orderly, crowd around the Spotteswood Hotel, waiting to get a glimpse of the prisoner. He will remain in Gen. BURTON's charge until produced in Court on Monday.

The citizens generally, in deference to the wishes of the authorities, stayed away from the docks, though many of them were stationed in the doors and windows along Main-street to see Mr. DAVIS as he passed up, after the procession entered the street. He occupies the same suite of rooms at the Spotteswood that he did in 1861.

It is the opinion expressed by one of Mr. DAVIS' counsel that if bail is refused him, the Executive will intervene to prevent his further confinement until his trial comes off.

Many of Mr. DAVIS' friends will visit him to-night and to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DAVIS has Rooms Nos. 121 and 122, on the first floor. No guard of any kind is about him or in the corridor. Gen. BURTON has a room on the same floor, but quite distant.

Many cards have already been left for DAVIS, but he has seen no one thus far. During his stay at the hotel he will take his meals in his room. CHANDLER, the District-Attorney, will return here in the morning.

The crowd around the Spotteswood dispersed after vainly waiting to see Mr. DAVIS. He has a private parlor, and takes his meals in his own room.

This evening he received the visits of nearly a hundred of our most prominent citizens, among them the Pastor of St. Paul's Church, where he first received the news of the breaking of LEE's lines. There is no restriction on his movements, and he has the liberty of the house.

A large number of permits have been granted to be present at the session of the United States Court on Monday, many of them to colored people.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

The "so-called" and their "home-guard" friends have, it seems, swept the State by at least 35,000 clear majority proportionately larger than theirs of 1866, and will send an "unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress." They claim the election of GROVER over JACOB by over 4,000, and of YOUNG over MCKEE by over 1,000. DUVALL carried this (GROVER's) district by 5,778 majority, and HOBSON MCKEE's by 5,698. A much larger vote appears to have been polled everywhere in 1866 than at this special election for Congress, in our busiest season. The third party, or "Jacob-Harney society of soreheads," has received a severe if not fatal blow. But "father HARNEY," the self-styled "Provost-Marshal-General of the Democracy of Kentucky," if not of the nation, seems to bear it with fortitude, and may not consent to his party's formal or virtual disbandment. He claims that when a full State vote is brought out his Union Democrats will prove dominant. Doubtless the *Courier's* party, as such, polled its utmost; but it had the help of many sincere yet deluded Union men, and may have the help of many more such. Indeed, the *Courier* itself is for the Union—as it was under "Democratic" rule. Many third-party sympathizers didn't vote because they thought there was no chance for its candidates. Many other nonvoters were, like GARRETT DAVIS, "in a miserable state of betwixity." The August State election may call forth a much larger vote, with gains at least for the "rebels" and "Radicals." HELM & Co.'s election by a larger relative and positive majority than DUVALL's, seems a foregone conclusion.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

TRIMBLE's majority or plurality is to-day put at [illegible],000; BROWN's, 5,000; HISE's, 4,000; KNOTT's, 1,000; GROVER's, 4,000; JONES', 4,000; BECK's, 6,000; ADAMS' 1,000; YOUNG's, 2,000—in all 40,000—over [illegible],000 more than DUVALL's majority. With a much greater vote polled, their Districts (excepting the Eighth, ADAMS', which gave HOBSON 5,698 majority) respectively gave DUVALL 3,707, 4,469, 3,196, 5,631, 5,118, 6,347, 7,647, 1,416 majority. TRIMBLE and ADAMS were claimed and voted for by both Democratic wings. YOUNG, though, according to GARRETT DAVIS' "third-party" letter of April 8, a "decided and out-spoken Secessionist" like the other six, was, according to Mr. DAVIS' "Secession Democratic" letter of April 30, "incomparably more acceptable than the stupid, conceited, audacious, profligate, and basely treacherous Radical demagogue MCKEE;" and many such "third-party" men as Mr. DAVIS deserted their own candidate at the last moment, and "voted for YOUNG, the strongest opponent, as the most certain mode to defeat MCKEE." Their anti-Radicalism at last prevailed over their anti-rebelism. The "third-party" candidates in five Districts were beaten in at least the Ninth and Fourth by the "Radicals," who had a candidate in every District. But the "third-party's" General, JOHN H. HARNEY, "keeps a stiff upper lip," and vows he expects his State ticket to win. "Radicals," too, are stiff, and, though denounced for everything in the world and without an earthly chance, will "fight a good fight" to the end. HELM's election, by 40,000 to 60,000 clear anti-"Radical" and anti-"masked Radical" majority, appears inevitable.

In view of the recent and forthcoming election results, some "Radicals" in and out of the State are favoring the "reconstruction of Kentucky and the creation of a loyal popular power in Kentucky by the application of the same measures that we have applied to the rebellion in the other States." But, I take it, most Kentucky "Radicals," as at present advised, cannot see the legality, the propriety or the expediency of the application of such measures to Kentucky, deplorable as her situation is and will be under "Democratic" rule. They apprehend that the attempted enforcement of such a remedy might seriously aggravate our evil condition in every respect, without benefiting in general the loyal people of either color or reforming the "rebels." If Kentucky is again to be "the dark and bloody ground," let the rebels, by their uncalled-for overt acts, be solely responsible for the awful calamity.

PONTIAC.

VIRGINIA.

A Lifeless City—The Negroes and Whither they are Verging.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 9, 1867.

Yesterday afternoon in the midst of a driving rain, I arrived in this city after an absence of four months. Every part and every phase of the city had been familiar to me, and I was of course liable to note any change that these four months had wrought. There was a change—so radical, so terrible, that I feared I might be led into error if I wrote last night, and I waited until to-day, when, perhaps, in the bright sunshine, the change might seem less painful and less marked. In this I am disappointed. Richmond is as much a city without life, in the brightness of to-day, as it was in the drizzling dreariness of yesterday. When I left here in December there was very little business being done, all trades and professions were lying on their oars waiting for better days; but then the streets of this city had the rush and roar of lower Broadway, compared with these same streets to-day. There is now utterly no traffic here, no business whatever; it is a marvel how this people live, how they manage to spend the time. It cannot be possible that there is any city on earth of equal size, where so little business of any kind is transacted as in Richmond. The huge palaces on Main-street, erected since the great fire, are many of them empty, and those occupied, contain only idle proprietors and clerks, and scant remnants of stocks of goods. A few stragglers are seen upon the streets, sauntering along with the air of men with nothing to do; a few occasional wagons, carts, drays and carriages, creep lazily about, with the aid of horses grown sleepy, but not fat, from lack of use. When people get anything to eat, and where, is a wonder, for very seldom is anybody seen to enter a store, and even the market is deserted, for I had the curiosity to visit it this morning and saw a score or so providing themselves with suspicious looking cuts of meat, and vegetables that had evidently parted with mother earth at some remote period in the past; nobody was at the stands, although the hour was that at which in former days the market was always the most crowded. But I cannot describe this thing. Imagine deserted streets, and stores, and dwellings giving no signs of life, and you have the present aspect of this city. The dullness is strange, oppressive, painful, even to me, habituated as I was to the appearance of the city last Fall and Winter, when business was supposed to have reached its lowest ebb.

I verily believe that but for the unquiet produced by the disturbed political relations of the people and the, as yet, unrecognized, but nevertheless real antagonism growing up between the white and colored races, giving both something to think about, life would utterly stagnate, and the James become as popular with suicides as the Seine on a rainy day. This dawning of the conflict between the two races is not pleasant to contemplate, no matter how useful it may be in saving the people from rushing out of life for mere lack of having nothing to do, and that such conflict is among the possibilities of the near future any one familiar with the attitude each race has maintained toward the other can see before he has been here an hour, so marked is the change of the last few months. The trouble is that the negroes, as a rule, are growing insolent, unruly, domineering; are seeking dominance instead of equality. All this is shown in very many different ways, in little occurrences every day. To-day, while UNDERWOOD's court was in session, the Court-room swarmed with blacks, who paid no attention whatever to the rule applied to whites, keeping everybody but members of the bar, officers of the Court and reporters outside of the railing, nor did the Court attempt to enforce it against them. Negro spectators sat cozily in the capacious chairs, while those having business bent over desks to do their writing, and to the request for a chair, replied, "Go way, I'se as good as you is; dis is Judge UNDERWOOD's Court, I reckon." So it was, and UNDERWOOD had his panel for a Petit Jury in the box, and the negroes and whites were equal in number, and the negroes occupied the front seats, and the poor white trash were forced to the background. On the streets the blacks have a fancy for showing their equality by walking four and five abreast, thereby compelling the unfortunate white trash they may meet to take the street. They have a bad habit of congregating on the street corners and talking loudly and offensively about "dese d—d rebels." All these are little things, but none the less significant, and are credited by the observant whites not to the fact that the blacks are made voters by the Military Bill, but to the teachings of the lunatics who come down here from the North. One of these the other night, at a meeting at the African Church, proclaimed his belief that the negro was and always had been the superior of the white, and all of the class are continually dinning into the ears of the negroes that until the lands of the South are confiscated and divided among them, they are an outraged and defrauded people. Hatred, malice and all uncharitableness of and toward the "rebels" is preached by day and by night, and they are taught that everybody refusing to subscribe to the extreme Radical tenets are rebels. No difference is made between shades of opinion, which I can best illustrate by the fact that a colored gentleman assured me to-day that "dat ere Mr. RAYMOND is a rebel." Left to his own instincts, the negro is kindly and charitable; but the fanatics are fast making him the reverse. Why? I don't know, nor is it my province to inquire. I speak only of things as they are, and in this connection would say that I must not be understood as uttering the stereotyped complaint that the "nigger is forgetting his place," but he is, nevertheless. In these days the "place" of a "nigger" is just that of a white man, but down here he imagines it is something entirely different. All this has been apparent to me even in the little time I have been here, and I have deemed it proper to make public the mischief that is being done. None of the whites object to the negroes voting, possibly because it would do no good; but all of them do object to the pale hue being considered a crime and a license for insult.

IN RE JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Under this head I will only remark that for the present I shall use the telegraph as a means of communication to such an extent that there will be nothing left for letters. I have already apprised the readers of the TIMES of all that the Government officials have allowed to be made public.

I have a phase of the reconstruction question on hand, but I need more than a day before I can speak advisedly upon it, and hence defer it until to-morrow.

E. C.

Louisiana Levee Commissioners—Gen. Sheridan's Action.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 6.

At a period when the country is suffering so much from broken levees, it was a source of regret that the credit and efficiency of the Levee Commission should have been impaired by a difference of legal opinion among the incumbents and nominees. The controversy between the claimants has been, however, settled by the Federal authority, which has swallowed the oyster and presented the litigants with a shell apiece. As the military power is known to be paramount, and the people are much more interested in having an unquestioned than a disputed authority in a matter so vital to our crops and commerce, the public bears this dispensation with decorous composure. They have at least the consolation to know that the Board appointed by the Commandant is composed of respectable and competent men.

Indeed, there is no difficulty in finding such men in this community for any office presented. The appointing power is in search of this class. As it does not require any special inspiration to make a levee Commissioner, we expect the new Board will execute their duties to public satisfaction; if not, we trust the commandant will amend the ticket from time to time until he makes it perfect. As we want the waters kept out at this time, rather than any particular partisans put in, we will be satisfied with competent Commissioners, without respect to their political antecedents.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, on National and State Politics.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, was serenaded by a young men's Republican Association, in Newark, on Friday evening. In response, he thanked them for the welcome home extended to him, and reminded them that six months ago, when he was appointed Senator, they had visited him, and although he addressed them he did not pledge himself as to what his course would be. "I did not do so," he said, "because if there is one thing in this world for which I have a passion, and which I desire others to enjoy, it is a proper freedom of purpose, of thought, of action." Proceeding to the discussion of national affairs, he said:

"The scarlet sin of the nation has been washed away by the nation's blood, and the recent Congress has, by appropriate legislation, adopted measures for placing those hitherto down-trodden and oppressed on a political level with the most favored. The legislation of Congress for the rehabilitation of the States, I hold, *presents the finality of reconstruction*, and is in its adaptation to the circumstances of the nation and in the remedy for existing evils *a perfect work*. In it I think you can see "the finger of that Almighty hand" which has been so often extended for our relief. The ballot in the hands of the freeman and the freedman is the efficient arm. By it the citizen defends against oppression; by it he exacts and does not beg for his rights, and by it he challenges respect and consideration. And not as a political catch or as a hasty measure, but on principle I am in favor of giving the right to vote to every rational freeman who has not forfeited his right by crime in the land.

Somewhat hesitating, distrustful, using the District of Columbia as an artillery ground on which to try the experiment, Congress gave the ballot to the freedmen of the District. At first I was disposed to make the right to vote depend on the ability to read, thinking this would stimulate the exertion of the freedmen to attain that ability, but reflection suggested that he was placed in a community that did not wish him to vote, every obstacle to his learning to read would be placed in his way; and further, that the ballot by adding to his dignity and manhood would encourage him in his efforts to attain knowledge, and I advocated, and voted for, manhood suffrage in the District. The question then arose, what is to be done to reconstruct the rebel States, and the general sentiment, I think, at first, was that Congress should do nothing, but leave the South to adopt the fourteenth amendment submitted, or stay as they then were. But very soon the question arose, shall we adjourn and leave the Union men subject to cruelties that have been perpetrated on them such as were enacted at Memphis and New-Orleans and Sisters Ferry? No, that will not answer, and the Military Bill dividing the rebel States into military districts, with a commander over each, was resolved upon. Then the question arose will it answer in a Republican Government to establish military government over millions of people, and afford them no possible opportunity of being relieved from it? No, that will not do. Then came the Sherman amendment, which provided that when the rebel States, voting without distinction of color, and certain rebels not voting, formed constitutions republican in form, and which secured manhood suffrage, and when those constitutions received the approval of Congress, that then military rule should cease and the States, on presenting truly loyal men, should be admitted to representation. Then the House said we will add one thing more, until they do this, under their present Provisional Government the colored man shall vote. Thus the South found themselves under a military rule which put an end to all oppression of Union men, and they already had colored suffrage. While by adopting just constitutions with manhood suffrage, they would be relieved from military rule, have representation in Congress and be reinstated to all their rights in the Union.

And they do not hesitate. No—those who invoked natural history to prove that the negro was less than a man, and theology to prove he must always be a slave and barbarity to aid in his degradation, now all over the South respectfully address to the colored man's reason considerations to secure his ballot. This is a wonderful change. And when the Southern States shall in good faith comply with all the terms of the Reconstruction measure and shall send loyal men to Congress, *it will be the duty of Congress to receive them.* HENRY WILSON is right, although he has been censured, in telling the South that they will be received. The *faith of the nation is pledged to it*, and a nation's faith is a nation's religion, and must, unless spurious, control its action.

But what shall I say as to our own duty? It is vain for the people of the North now to hold back. Shall we place ourselves in a position where South Carolina can justly charge us with oppressing a man? No! The lesson we teach others we will ourselves practice. How shall it be effected? While the right to regulate the qualification of voters is with the State, and not the Federal Government, yet, as the qualifications of electors for Representatives in Congress is by the Federal Constitution the same as the qualification of electors for the members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, the Federal Government is intrusted in the qualification of voters. The States may regulate suffrage, but can the States destroy the elective franchise so far as a million of native-born citizens are concerned, on account of their ancestry? And if they cannot, can Congress, by a law, forbid the exclusion of citizens from voting on account of their race? That is a question that I am not now prepared to answer. If Congress had the right, that would be one mode of establishing manhood suffrage at the North. If Congress has not the constitutional right to pass such a law, then another mode is to amend the Federal Constitution so that all over this Union no man shall be excluded from voting on account of race or color. And if neither of these plans are adopted, then each State, for itself, can go to work and reform its own Constitution so as to secure political rights to all men.

Rev. Dr. Bacon on the Right of Suffrage.

A letter, written by Rev. Dr. BACON, discussing "Citizenship and the Right of Voting," and replying to a communication from a writer signing himself "*Quidam Ignotus*," appears in the last issue of the *Congregationalist*. Dr. BACON calls the attention of the writer referred to, to the fact "that the National Government of this country is not an absolute Government, but only (in time of peace) a Government of very limited powers. The people of the United States," he says, "have not committed to that Government the task of ascertaining and securing all the rights of citizens in the several States." The Doctor proceeds: "Is *Ignotus* so ill-informed as not to know that in Massachusetts, or in whatever State of the Union he resides, there are two Governments, neither of which can legitimately meddle with any of the duties incumbent on the other? Does he not know that in Massachusetts the National Government has no power to punish theft, or burglary, or breaches of the peace, or murder—no power to punish any forgery other than the forgery of the United States coin, or securities—no power to punish any robbery other than the robbery of the mails or of other property belonging to the nation? Can he not understand that the same Government which owes to the people of his State the duty of protecting their lives against the murderer, their dwellings against the incendiary and the burglar, and their purses against the highway robber, owes to them also the duty of regulating and protecting the elective franchise? The elective franchise, in each State of the Union, is not 'left to be violated by anybody that is strong enough to violate it,' but is left to be protected by the same power that protects life, personal liberty, property, marriage, and all human rights, both individual and domestic."

Dr. BACON proceeds to say that the appearance of such communications as that of *Ignotus* indicates "that a certain class of people (shall I say a certain portion of the Republican Party?) are making toward doctrines and measures which threaten the entire loss of liberty." He adds: "Think of it. Here is a proposal that Congress shall enact a law to define and regulate the right of voting, not in States that have just been reconquered from the enemy, and in which Governments loyal to the Union and adequate to the protection of the people are to be reconstructed, but in all the States. Suppose such a law be enacted—how shall it be executed? The National Government has undertaken to determine who shall vote, and who not, in the State of Massachusetts. What next? The National Government must make a registration of voters (as it is now doing in the Southern States) by officers of its own. What next? The National Government must take care that no man whom it invests with this right of voting is in any way restrained from voting; and, therefore, the ballot-boxes must be under the inspection and in the custody of United States officers, and United States policemen or soldiers must keep order at the voting places. The National Government, having taken this matter in hand, must go through with it, and must take care that no man's vote is thrown out in the counting, and that the returns are made, or the result declared, correctly; and this, too, it must do by its own officers. A few years' experience of elections conducted by authority and under regulations proceeding from the seat of the National Government, would convince *Ignotus* himself that the destruction of the reserved rights of the States, and the consequent centralization of power at the national capital, is identical with the subversion of liberty.

My confidence is that any attempt to gain for the National Government power over the elective franchise in the States, will result in the complete overthrow of whatever party may engage in it. I am informed that Mr. DIXON, in the United States Senate, having drawn from Mr. SUMNER, a day or two before our late election in Connecticut, an explicit avowal of his intention to force negro suffrage upon the loyal States by act of Congress, telegraphed the fact to the heads of the Democratic Party in Hartford, and that placards were immediately issued and posted in many parts of the State, announcing the design of the Massachusetts Senators, and calling upon the people to express their disapprobation by voting against the candidates of the Republican Party. If 494 votes that would otherwise have been given for Gov. HAWLEY were thus carried over to the other side, those were just the votes that defeated the Republican Party in Connecticut. The people of Connecticut are further to-day from striking the disgraceful word out of their Constitution than they were six weeks ago, and their unreasoning opposition to the change will be more and more confirmed if they find it identified with the policy of centralization. For my own part, much as I desire to see our black citizens sharing equally with the white in all political as well as civil rights, I am not willing to give up that palladium of liberty, the reserved rights of the States, for the sake of gaining even so desirable an object.

The Military Commanders in the Third District.

A letter from Huntsville, Ala., published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives the following:

"It is evident that Gen. POPE knows how to write and talk. His recent letter to Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, explains his sentiments fully. It was, at first, a matter of much regret to the Union men of the State that Gen. THOMAS did not assume the duties of the position. His knowledge of the people and his comprehensive understanding of the situation made him peculiarly adapted to the command. Smarting under the reproof, administered in the sharp, able letter of his talented Chief-of-Staff to the Mayor of Rome, the disloyal element feared his coming. Hence the announcement of the substitution of the man they did not know, for the man they did know, was a great relief to the agonized feelings of rebellion. They argued thus:

Gen. POPE is a very vain man; the rebellious tongue is very persuasive, skillful in the art of flattery, no resistance can be made against the influence of its eloquent waggings.

Gen. POPE is a very social man, and the bland advances of the "good fellows" of the late Confederacy will be irresistible.

Gen. POPE is a Conservative man; rumor says he is a Johnson man; nay, more—he is even a Democrat.

The General's JENKINS letter has served to disabuse their minds of those agreeable hallucinations, and he is now classed as a "common Yankee soger," and very inappreciative of the high points of the secesh character. Hence the Union men have full confidence in Gen. POPE, his wisdom and ability.

In close official connection with the people is the Commander of the State of Alabama, Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, one of the best and bravest of Ohio's soldiers. Young, wise, prudent and energetic, no man in the army is more adapted to the arduous station which he occupies, and none could be more respected. To him the Republican Party owes very much, for the very principles he contended for boldly and manfully when timid men shook their heads, constitute now the avowed policy of the Union men. An old head on young shoulders, he would rank high in the assembled wisdom and political experience of the nation.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

PROPOSED MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Radical leaders are quietly arranging for a meeting of Congress in July. The ostensible reason is the necessity for legislation in regard to the finances, a matter they are not willing to leave to the discretion of the Executive branch of the Government. As heretofore rumored, it is said with some degree of positiveness that, in consequence of the large decline in the receipts of revenue, the payment of bounties will be suspended.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of $363,496 fractional currency was received at the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day. The amount sent to distant points was $166,585; of which $15,000 went to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C., and the remainder to National Banks and others.

The Treasurer (Mr. SPINNER) holds in trust for National Banks, as securities for circulating notes, $340,641,450; as securities for deposits of public money $38,902,950. Total, $379,544,500.

The disbursements from the Treasury for the week were as follows: War, $2,011,347; Navy, $77,554; Interior, $144,335: total, $2,233,236.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $22,600, and the amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,963,924.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $447,860.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $331,123; the receipts for the week, $2,573,429; total to date for fiscal year, $253,752,471.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received Executive orders creating additional land districts, in pursuance of the ninth section of the act of July, 1866, for mining purposes. They are as follows:

An additional district in California, composed of the counties of Sierra Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, Amador, Calenerus, Alpine and Sacramento, with a land office at Sacramento City.

Two additional districts of Nevada, the First District to be composed of the County of Lander, with a land office at Austin; Second District to be composed of Nye and Esmeralda Counties, and the unorganized County of Lincoln, with land office at Belmont.

An additional district in Idaho, composed of all that part of the Territory lying north of the Salmon River range of mountains, with a land office at Lewistown.

Instructions are being prepared for the government of the officers of these districts, to the end of an early development of the mineral interests as contemplated by the act.

The Commissioner has also received the necessary order of the President, consolidating the St. Augustine, Newmansville and Tampa Bay Land Offices in Florida and Tallahasse, and instructions have been transmitted to the Registrar and the Receiver of the consolidated district giving effect to this order.

There has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for his approval, a list of lands containing sixty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three acres, selected as indemnity inuring to the State of Minnesota under the Acts of Congress approved July 4 and 13, 1866, to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, running through the town of Houston, Fillmore, Momer, Freeborn and Fairboult Counties, to the western boundaries of the State, the Government of Minnesota having certified to the completion of ten miles of said road, from Houston to Rushford.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut.-Commander H. B. Seeley ordered to the *Guerriere*; Lieut.-Commander James Stillwell ordered to the *Oneida*.

Honorably Discharged—Acting Ensign Hugh Jones, Mate George E. Simmons, Acting Assistant Paymaster Isaac P. Pugsley.

Resigned—Acting Ensign A. P. Hilder.

CRIMES.

The Alleged Murderer of a Woman Found Guilty—Circumstances of the Murder.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, May 4.

The case of JOSEPH LESLIE, indicted for the murder of MARY MIRANDA CAYLOR, at New-Lebanon, in this county, on the 31st of August, 1866, went to the jury yesterday afternoon, and in the course of an hour and a half they returned to the court-room with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The counsel for the prisoner received the announcement with apparent surprise. The prisoner heard the verdict with absolute composure. All eyes were fixed upon him, but he did not move a muscle, nor did his countenance betray the slightest symptoms of agitation. A few moments afterward Deputy GROUZER remarked to him, "JOE, that's hard!" The prisoner merely replied, "Yes, that's pretty heavy!" The testimony in the case was purely circumstantial. The history of this case is briefly this:

JOSEPH LESLIE, a young man of good reputation who had been a faithful soldier, loved MARY MIRANDA CAYLOR, a young woman in his own humble walk of life. She rejected his addresses, and preferred those of a rival. Inspired by jealousy, and driven to desperation by disappointed affection, and the jeers of his companions, he—according to the verdict of a jury of his peers—wantonly murdered Miss CAYLOR, by shooting her while she sat sewing in the door of her mother's house. He was arrested the same day and committed to the county jail, to await his trial upon an indictment for murder in the first degree. He called the ablest counsel at the Dayton bar to his assistance, and after eleven days' trial, he was convicted upon the indictment of the Grand Jury and now awaits the sentence of death—a motion for a new trial, however, pending for argument this morning. The unhappy convict is a native of Jackson Township, in this county, and is aged about 36 years. His parents lived upon a farm, where JOSEPH was raised, and as boy and man he was quiet in deportment and peaceably disposed, though determined when aroused. After his return from the army he was engaged as barkeeper at HILARY HORNING's tavern in New-Lebanon—from which house the fatal shot was fired. There is no explanation of the dreadful crime, excepting a morbid gloom and desperation, resulting from his disappointed love for MARY MIRANDA CAYLOR, and deadly determination that no rival should possess her.

Alleged Brutal Treatment of a Child.

From the Scranton Register, May 6.

An interesting little boy, aged eight years, son of Mr. DAVID BAILIE, living in the Eighth Ward, went into a store on Wednesday evening for the purpose of getting a ball. What occurred after that we prefer to narrate, as near as we can, as it was told us by the child and his parents, who are intelligent, pious and respectable people.

He said he took two balls from a box and was going to show them to an older playmate to know which one was the kind to get. A clerk saw him with the balls and the proprietor took them from him, cuffed and shook him very hard, dragged him down cellar, where it was very dark, and shut him up in a stone hole and told him if he cried he would put a stick in his mouth; he said he begged and asked them to let him go home, and his father would pay for the ball; it was very muddy, dark, and water falling on me in the hole, and I cried; a boy came down and struck me in the face and hurt me; I was afraid, but did not dare make a noise for fear they would put the stick in my mouth: in the night the rats run over me and made queer noises; I got a stick and struck them and made them squeal; [illegible] down and prayed to God not to let the rats [illegible], and I guess he sent a good angel to keep them away.

This is the substance of the child's statement.

Mr. BAILIE searched for the lost child till midnight. Mrs. BAILIE, a very nervous woman, was nearly crazed on account of her CHARLIE's absence, and at 4 o'clock the next morning was searching for him. About 5 o'clock he crawled out of his prison through the coal-hole in the sidewalk, and started for home. His mother saw him coming down the avenue and called him. He seemed bewildered and did not know her. She spoke to him again, when he recognized her, and with a cry of agony sunk to the ground, the effect of exhaustion and fright. She took her pale and trembling child, all covered with mud and filth, and carried him into the house, and after being washed, warmed and the proper restoratives administered, he became calm enough to tell his terrible sufferings.

Lynching in Kentucky—Lawless Ending of a Lawless Career.

From the Louisville Journal, May 8.

THOMAS GABEHEART was hanged yesterday morning by a *posse* of citizens in the little town of Campbellsville, Taylor County. GABEHEART was arrested in this city last Friday on a bench warrant from Taylor County. On Monday morning Officer MCGUIRE was detailed to deliver him to the jailer at Campbellsville. Before starting, the officer and criminal were joined by the wife and two small children of the latter. The party arrived in Campbellsville at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. After seeing the woman and children well bestowed at the hotel, Officer MCGUIRE conveyed GABEHEART to the jail, and saw him safely locked up. On passing through Lebanon Officer MCGUIRE noticed manifestations of uneasiness in GABEHEART, as if he feared or suspected violence at the hands of the people; and again at Campbellsville, the prisoner evinced a restless spirit and appeared extremely anxious to get into his cell at the jail. Still, these evident assertions of a guilty conscience did not for a moment cause Mr. MCGUIRE to apprehend the seizure and execution of GABEHEART. There were abundant, but well-concealed, reasons for such apprehension. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of about one hundred persons surrounded the jail, and after overawing the jailer and getting possession of the keys, entered GABEHEART's cell and took him forth. He was carried, silently and solemnly but determinedly, to an old elm tree just outside the town, and there informed that his hour had come. The wretched victim was hanged upon a limb of the old tree, where three or four other guilty souls had taken their flight; but GABEHEART was not fated to give up the ghost there—the limb broke and let him down. He was hurried off to another tree, two or three hundred yards distant, and hanged. The body was left suspended in the air until after daylight, when it was visited and gazed at by hundreds of morbidly curious people.

GABEHEART was not more than 30 years of age. He served awhile in the Federal army, but for most of the time during the war he acted as a guerrilla, in which character he perpetrated innumerable outrages in his own county, (Taylor,) and those adjoining. We learn that since the war he has maliciously killed two men in Taylor County, and committed two or three highway robberies in Marion County. For all of these crimes he was brought to trial, but through the influence of money which he somehow managed to command, he was never convicted. His latest crime was that of seriously stabbing a young man named JOSHUA MANN, in Taylor County. No one probably, save his wife and children, deplores the doom of so desperate and dangerous a character.

A Horrible Case of Body-Snatching in Michigan.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

PONTIAC, Mich., Saturday, May 4.

A discovery of human remains was made near this city yesterday morning, under circumstances which reveal a chapter of the most horrible and revolting details. The remains were those of a woman, apparently not more than twenty-five or thirty years old. They were found in thickly wooded bottom lands bordering on the Clinton River. They were entirely unburied, being left carelessly on the surface of the ground, and the stage of decomposition indicated that they had not been in that exposed situation more than two or three days. The skeleton had been completely extracted from the body; not a single bone was to be found in the decaying mass. The ground was much trodden, and there was every indication that busy work had been done. Cigar ends were lying about, and a scrap of the Detroit *Post* was found close by, bearing date the 27th of April, 1867, upon which a bloody knife appears to have been wiped. These facts betray the history of the outrage against law, decency and humanity, which has been perpetrated. The body was snatched from some new-made grave in the cemetery close by, the grave-clothing removed, placed back in the coffin, the coffin buried, and the grave restored as nearly as possible to its former appearance, the nude body carried to the woods near by, and there mangled and outraged for the purpose of obtaining the skeleton. The public suspicion attaches strongly, not only to the persons who are thought to have been the perpetrators, but also centres with a strange unanimity upon her who, it is feared, was the victim of this "deed without a name." Further investigation will doubtless throw a stronger light upon the case; strong enough, it is to be hoped, to lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New-Orleans *Times* says the people in Algiers are arousing to the importance of action in political matters, and are determined, if possible, to carry their section of the parish for the National Reconstruction Party. A meeting has been held, at which committees were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the old *bona fide* citizens, and to make all necessary arrangements for a mass meeting. A committee also was appointed to raise a fund for the purpose of assisting poor persons to obtain their naturalization papers. Many laboring men who have lost their original papers, can, at the present time, ill afford to pay $5 for a duplicate, and they, too, will be aided out of this fund, as well as those who have never been naturalized, but are entitled to that privilege.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* states that Gen. LEE, of Guilford, has introduced into the Connecticut Legislature a proposed amendment to the Constitution extending the right of voting to all male citizens over the age of 21, of good moral character, and able to read or write. The *Courier* argues in favor of the amendment on the "ground of consistency and justice," and not as a party measure, for it thinks the negroes would be influenced by one side just about as much as by the other. It says: "All that can be done with it this year is to pass it through the House of Representatives. If two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, next year, should vote to submit it to the people it will then be finally acted on by their votes."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* of the 7th says: "A report has obtained circulation that Gov. JENKINS has resigned, or is about to resign, his office. Another report (probably true) is that he will resign if the decision at Washington is adverse to the application of an injunction.

The Republican Party in Maine is getting into a lively quarrel on the liquor question. A number of papers have taken ground in opposition to the pending amendment of the liquor law, which would make imprisonment imperative upon conviction.

The Frederick *Redublican* nominates Judge BOND as the Republican candidate for the next Governor of Maryland.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* gives Mr. PEABODY's version of the story that he once sawed wood in Concord to pay for a night's lodging. He had been to school in Vermont, and was on his way home to Danvers, Mass. Arriving in Concord on foot, late at night, he put up, not at the Columbian, but at the old "Stickney Tavern." Having no money, he went supperless to bed, and the next morning he did, as stated, stop and saw wood to pay for his lodging and breakfast.

Col. THOMAS E. ADAMS, Chief of the New-Orleans Police, was robbed of his horse and buggy on the 5th inst., while calling on Gen. SHERIDAN. The team was recovered, and the thieves put under $1,000 to appear.

RANDALL HUNT, L.L.D., Professor of Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence, in the Law Department, has been elected President of the University of Louisiana.

Elder WILLIAM D. CASS, a Methodist clergyman in New-Hampshire, fell dead in his field at Sanbornton Bridge on the 7th. He was nearly 70 years of age.

NATHAN HOLT, one of the pioneers of Genesee County, died on the 1st inst. in Byron, aged 83 years 9 months and 24 days.

President LANG, of Gambier College, Ohio, has resigned, to take charge of a young ladies' seminary at Portsmouth.

Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE has been confined to his house in Danville, Ky., for some days, with a severe attack of neuralgia.

OSSIAN E. DODGE was married on the 4th inst. to Miss FANNIE F. PRATT, of St. Paul, Minn., where he now resides.

JOHN BERTRAM, of Salem, Mass., has given $2 000 for a Latin Senior Scholarship at Amherst College.

Boston has eight clergymen who have been pastors of the same parish for more than thirty years.

RAPHAEL SEMMES' name no longer appears at the mast-head of the Memphis *Bulletin*.

Mr. and Mrs. CYRUS ROBINSON, of Concord, N. H., celebrated their golden wedding on the 7th inst.

LAURA KEENE and her company are to visit Rochester this week.

The Mayor of Taunton, Mass., has resigned.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.—EDWARD LYNCH, yclept "Black Hawk," from his swarthy complexion and his resemblance to the wood cuts of his illustrious namesake, is a person well known in the Police Court. His life for many years past has been spent in alternating between the Penitentiary, a favorite saloon in the lower part of the city and the Police Court. The number of times he has been "sent down" is remarkable, from the fact that in almost every case he has been sent at his own request, and for such time as he indicated. Last week he was discharged from that institution and came to Troy, but couldn't resist the old tempter which he has fought and secluded himself from so long, and soon became intoxicated again. This morning, of his own accord, he went to the Police Court and requested the Justice to "send him home." "How many years have you been in the Penitentiary?" said the Justice. "Off and on since '46," responded Black Hawk. "I can't keep sober here, and I want to go home again." "How long do you want to go for this time?" "I think I will try six months now, and see what effect that will have." Accordingly he was dispatched for the requisite time. His appearance in the Court and remarks was a signal for laughter from the rude crowd who gather at that resort each morning; but the case is truly a pitiable one.—*Troy Times, May 4.*

Ought there to be Unrestricted Liberty to Traffic on Sunday?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Sabbath is not a merely religious institution. The exigencies of civil life demand a period of rest and cessation in labor and business. Human affairs are routine to a large extent, and there must be a period at which they must be brought to a rest and begin anew. All civilized communities will feel this as a necessity; and it becomes necessary Government should establish the day, for the reason that diversities of views would never concur on the day. The statutes that are passed called Sunday laws are many of them an obedience to the religious institution and at the same time an obedience to the necessary temporal wants of the people. The cessation of labor and trade for one day in the week—the law fixing the Sabbath as the day—results from these principles.

There is a common error in the minds of the people. It is believed that the statutes confer different rights upon Jews and Christians in relation to the observance of the Sabbath. Many suppose that the Jew—the real Jew—who observes Saturday as a holy day and a day of rest, is entitled to carry on all his avocations on Sunday. That is a mistake of which the Jew as well as the Christian should be dispossessed. The only difference in the rights of the Christian and the Jew consists in this—that the Jew who does make Saturday a day of rest is permitted to work or labor on Sunday, when by so doing he shall not disturb other persons in their observance of Sunday; and that is the whole of the difference between the requirements of the Christian and the Jew, and that is more nominal than real. Works of necessity and charity are permitted to all. All sales of wares and merchandise are prohibited, except that certain food may be sold before 9 o'clock in the morning.

It is manifestly better for the community that its trade and traffic should be accomplished in six days, leaving one day of rest to all. And it is just as needful to individuals that that feature should be enforced, otherwise the greedy, and those who are not conscientious, would take advantage of the honest and the conscientious by selling on the day prohibited. It therefore results that it is a point of interest as well as a point of principle and of religion that the observance of Sunday, so far as relates to common traffic, should be enforced. But it should be enforced mildly and reasonably, and in a manner provided by the statute. A citizen who so far disregards his duty to the laws and to his neighbors as to disregard the ordinances in reference to the Sabbath, and persists in so doing after being enlightened and admonished, will not receive the sympathy of the community if some of his neighbors apply for a warrant and have him arrested and taken before a magistrate and fined the full measure of the legal penalty, which we believe is one dollar.

Is it consistent for a community to fall into excitement, and indulge in denunciations, and assail the police because such measures are likely to be adopted? The remedy referred to, provided by the statute, has existed in this State for many years. Everybody knows that it is not in the power of the Police, even if it were assumed they were disposed, to increase the penalty to any extent. Arrest and fine of $1 is all that could result. Nor does the construction of this statute permit the idea that anything like barber's shops or drug-stores, or places where newspapers are sold, or any little institutions for the convenience and necessities and innocent wants of the public, are to be interfered with. If any patrolman undertook to notify a barber that he could not shave on Sunday he probably exceeded his instructions, or, if he did not, his instructions were very much amiss.

Periodicity in human affairs is as indispensable as night and day. Rest must follow labor. In a religious, in a political, in an economical and in a sanitary sense this periodicity in human transactions ought to be regulated and ought to be observed by all as of the highest consequence. All thinking minds see it, and all statesmen must know it.

Z.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, for Diseases of the head and throat. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Meerschaum-Store.—We inform our readers that Messrs. POLLACK & SON, who were the first to introduce the manufacture of Meerschaum Goods into this country, have opened a new store at No. 27 John-st., near Nassau-st., for the convenience of smokers down town, in Brooklyn, Jersey, Williamsburgh and Hoboken.

Their store at No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., will continue as heretofore, and at both stores the largest selection of only warranted genuine Meerschaum Goods is kept.

They cut Pipes and Cigar-holders of any shape to order, do repairing, and charge moderate prices. BOILING, $1.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grapevines, vegetables and early corn.

Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Ladies preserve to your latest days the realities of your beauty. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop the form. Depot No. 907 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

The true Poetry of Hat-making is Illustrated in the various styles of beaver, straw and silk riding hats for ladies, mounted in the happiest taste, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Friday evening, May 10, THOMAS FITZGERALD CAMPBELL, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. John Boyd, and of his brothers, Dr. N. L. and Wm. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Varick-st., without further invitation.

DIKEMAN.—On Thursday, May 9, JULIA, wife of Wakeman H. Dikeman, aged 64 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Sabbath, 12th inst., at 1¾ o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FINN.—On Saturday, May 11, Mrs. ALICIA FINN, after a long and severe illness.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the congregation of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HEWLETT.—On Thursday, May 9, after a short illness, Mrs. MARIA J. HEWLETT, wife of Isaac D. Hewlett, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Algernon C., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of A. C. Hewlett, No. 84 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Hempstead, L. I., and Michigan papers please copy.

KING.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 11, W. A. KING, organist.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

MARTINE.—At White Plains, on Friday, May 10, ALFRED, youngest child of Stephen A. and Sarah A. Martine, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 10:30 A. M.

NASH.—On Thursday, May 9, SUSAN BUTTS, widow of Edwin S. Nash.

Funeral services Sunday at 2½ P. M., at the residence of her brother, Charles Butts, No. 3 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. Friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday, May 10, PHŒBE RACHEL, daughter of Lewis J. and Eliza Phillips.

SHIPLEY.—At Rockwood, near Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday, May 9, JOSEPH SHIPLEY, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, to leave his late residence on Second Day (Monday) afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Wilmington on the arrival of the train leaving Philadelphia at 11:45 A. M.

VANDEWATER.—On Thursday, May 10, MARY, wife of John Vandewater, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 311 East 40th-st., (old No. 183,) at 1 P. M. this day, (Sunday.)

VON BRETTON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 11, at No. 26 East 35th-st., JUDITH, widow of Baron John Von Bretton, of St. Thomas, W. I., in the 89th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken on Monday, the 13th inst., to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—WINSTON.—On the 20th anniversary of her birthday, (Saturday, May 11,) JANE E., widow of our late sojourning brother, James Winston, of Liverpool, Eng.

The members of the M. W. Grand Lodge, also of Americus, Crescent and Greenwood Lodges, and the Fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Wm. R. Merriam, 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., South Brooklyn, this day, Sunday, May 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. The body will be deposited in the grave of her deceased husband, according to her dying request.

☞ London, Liverpool and other English papers please copy.

YOUNG.—On Saturday morning, May 11, at his late residence, in this City, after a severe illness, WILLIAM W. YOUNG, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 51 years, 6 months and 8 days.

Further notice in Monday's papers.

☞ Cincinnati and New-Orleans papers please copy.

PLATED WARE.

TIFFANY & CO.

Would invite attention to their extraordinary assortment of the above, including a [illegible] of Sheffield Centre-pieces, Dessert Stands and Dinner Services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—THE OBJECT of this society is "to seek and reclaim fallen women." The work thus far has been attended with very encouraging results. A large house has been obtained on Amity-st.; funds are wanted to furnish it. As the undertaking is no longer an experiment, we appeal with confidence to the public for money in liberal supplies to enable us to carry it on. The Treasurer's address is PLINY F. SMITH, No. 22 White-st.; Post-office Box No. 2,592.

REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., RECTOR of the Church of the Incarnation, will (D. V.) preach the ninth of the course of sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., near 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 12; service will commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas' House.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway.—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor. The congregation of the Fourth Church will occupy their lecture-room in the basement of their new edifice on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., and thereafter until the completion of their new church. Services will commence in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The annual Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of this institution will be preached at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and East 21st-st., by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 128 West 24th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by P. CANNON, on the *Advent*; and by Mrs. ANNA E. SMITH, Missionary, at 3 and 7½ P. M.; also, a union meeting of the Advent churches of this City and Newark on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE closing Sabbath in the present church edifice.—A discourse will be delivered, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, commemorative, historical and thanksgiving, on occasion of the anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. Services at 7½. Preaching in the morning in the church at 10½.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*All One in Christ.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Experience and Profession.* Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., RECENTLY called to the rectorship of St. Ann's Parish, Brooklyn, will preach his Introductory Sermon in the Church corner of Washington and Sands sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the Chapel on Clinton-st., near Livingston, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. E. LATIMER, Pastor of the First M. E. Church, Rochester, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION. SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On MONDAY EVENING Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer confirmation at 3½ P. M. (The service to be interpreted for deaf mutes.) Rev. STEPHEN HOLMES will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE WORKS OF JOHN COCHRAN, THE MESSIAH AT HIS SECOND COMING.—The second personal coming proved to have taken place; 48 cents. The American Union, the New Heavens and Earth, 40 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., N. Y.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Apostolic Rite of Confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Preaching at 81st-st. and Broadway at 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, South Brooklyn, corner Henry and Summit sts.—Rev. W. W. BOWDITCH will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. THOS SEWELL, D. D., will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching of the Divine Word (D. V.) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, Ninth Article of the Creed—"*The Holy Catholic Church.*"

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

REV. THOMAS C. BENNING DISCOURSES before Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, upon *Spiritualism vs. Orthodoxy.* Conference at 3 P. M.; same subject. The public are invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Seats all free. Sunday-school meets at 9 and at 2.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Proofs from the Scriptures of the Speedy Coming of the Lord.*

MRS. E. A. BLISS WILL SPEAK FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 11 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum will meet at 9½ A. M. Open for new members.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—ON every Sunday evening throughout the year there will be Divine service as above, commencing at 8 o'clock. The anthem for next Sunday will be, "*I will give thanks.*"—*Rossini.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach before the Parish Aid Society of this Church on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. Church supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLIN will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY'S CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av.—Prophetic Expositions SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING by the Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school as usual at 10½ A. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. T. WYLIE, of Newcastle, Penn., and at 7½ P. M., by Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., a discussion on *The Religious Liberty of New-York.* At 8 P. M., a lecture on *The Moral Organs, and What They Teach.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Rev. DAVID PECK, of Massachusetts, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH in the Amity Baptist Church, on 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½.

RIGHT REV. WM. POTTER, D. D., will visit St. Barnabas Chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-st., to administer the rite of Confirmation, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 14.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Anniversary Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in his church on Madison-square.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Circle commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE BEST PEW IN GRACE CHURCH to let, seating two persons. Apply to Mr. BROWN, sexton of the church. Rent $50 a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELING BAGS.

TIFFANY & CO.

Have just received an unusually large invoice of Bags of all convenient sizes, and the choicest Russia and Morocco material.

TIFFANY & CO.

Are now opening a large importation of Genoese Silver and Silver-gilt Fillagree Jewelry.

TO OCEAN TRAVELERS.

DR. B. P. WILSON'S

CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

Sold wholesale and retail by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MUNN & CO., NO. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-York, Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

TWENTY-TWO years' experience in obtaining Patents.

THIRTY THOUSAND Applications for Patents made at their agency.

CONSULTATIONS AND ADVICE to Inventors free.

PAMPHLETS containing laws of all countries free.

A HANDSOME BOUND VOLUME, containing 150 [illegible] Engravings, and the U. S. Census by counties, with hints and [illegible] for mechanics, mailed on receipt of [illegible].

ENGLAND AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

From Our London Correspondent.

PARIS, BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, Saturday, April 27, 1867.

Easter Monday was quite too busy a day in England for me to leave it to its own devices. Mr. BRIGHT was to make a reform speech at Birmingham, where a great demonstration was to convince Parliament that the people of England are in earnest about reform. I did not go to Birmingham, but I am informed that the demonstration, compared with those held before the meeting of Parliament, was a tame and spiritless failure. The procession was a thin and scattering collection of deputations, and it had, and consequently excited no enthusiasm. Mr. BRIGHT spoke an hour, and never in an hour said so little. He denounced the Government and its bill, and Parliament as the most corrupt body that had governed England since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832; and all because it will not reject a broad and comprehensive bill introduced by a conservative Government, and take instead a narrower measure from Mr. GLADSTONE. But the latter has given up the fight. Deserted by forty-eight of his former supporters, and not ready himself to support even so large a measure as the one before the House, he waits for another opportunity of rising to the coveted position of Prime Minister of England.

The Volunteer review and sham fight at Dover, however, was a great success. Two London railways sent off in two hours thirty-five trains, carrying 30,000 men to the seat of action, nearly a hundred miles distant. The whole number of volunteers was about 27,000, and there may have been three times that number of spectators. The little town under the cliffs was crowded to its utmost. The Volunteers were obliged to form on the beach. Then they marched up the hill, and several hours afterward, very tired, indeed, marched down again, which is one of the most celebrated military operations in history. They also spent two hours, so much good time wasted, in marching past and saluting the sublime dignitaries, who were tired of being saluted. The glory of the day was, of course, the sham fight. A detachment of the channel fleet represented the enemies squadron, and attacked Dover Castle with thunder and great guns, which answered back again. A body of regulars and volunteers represented the invading army, which was supposed to have landed at Deal, and had come to take the castle. But it was too bravely defended. After some important strategic movements, the whole forces, land and sea, were engaged in a general action for two hours, and more powder burnt than was consumed in the battle of Koniggratz.

While these brave soldiers were serving their country, an army of London thieves and sharpers were as busy as usual at every great gathering emptying the pockets of the spectators. The small publicans of Dover were emptying their beer barrels and filling their tills, and it was a lively scene altogether; but, as I before remarked, it is very fine, but it is not war. In case of a real invasion this volunteer force, however numerous, brave and skillful, has no tents, no blankets, no cooking utensils, no commissariat, no means of transport; it is dependent upon the taverns and lodging houses. If the French, landing in England, would consider this, and only make their attack where troops could be sent by rail, and where there was some large town to lodge and feed them, I have no doubt they would immediately be driven from the island; but it would be just like their treacherous, underhanded way to land where no volunteers could be brought, and where, if they came, they would be starved *hors du combat* in twenty-four hours. It is a disgusting idea, but with my knowledge of the French character, I am afraid to promise that they would not do it.

After the battle, waiting in that dark and dirty little seaport for the tide to float the steamer that was to bring me across to Calais, I had the advantage of hearing the question discussed by the fat landlady of the Crown and Anchor and her guests, who were unanimously of opinion that Dover had been bravely defended, that the French could never take it, and that JULIUS CÆSAR would never have landed there had they been a few centuries quicker in forming the volunteers, inventing the Snyder breech-loader, Armstrong guns, railways and a few other improvements. The British of that day were not wanting in bravery. They waded up to their knees in the sea on Dover beach, as may be seen in several pictorial histories, and fired their arrows at the Roman galleys; but CÆSAR jumped into the sea with a short sword, exclaiming, *Aut Cæsar aut nullus!* and after a short sharp combat the Union Jack ceased for a time to float over Dover Castle. JULIUS put up at the Lord Warden Hotel, where he had excellent dinners, but was fleeced handsomely in the bill, as has happened to all subsequent travelers.

The Straits of Dover, I am happy to say, were on this blessed night as smooth as a millpond. I fell asleep at the first turn of the paddle-wheels and only waked when they stopped at the Calais pier. The new railway from Calais to Boulogne, a fine bit of French engineering through a rough country, with deep cuts and high embankments, being completed, we took that route, and so along the flat, swampy, peaty, dull and tiresome northern route to Paris. The female signal men, in glazed black hats and blue petticoats, along the road, keep an excellent lookout and are homely enough to frighten off all intruders. In the car with me was a German, from Georgia, taking his two American-born children, a lively boy and pretty girl of 15 or 16, to Frankfort to be educated. The war had not troubled the German or his nice children. In New-York they put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and saw everything worth seeing, of which the young lady gave me glowing accounts. They had seen most of the sights in London and were now in a state of delightful anticipation in approaching Paris. The orchards and gardens were in bloom, lilacs and lilies of the valley filled the air with fragrance, broad patches of the bright yellow colza blossoms enlivened the landscape, and the eager young eyes drank in every novel thing with delight. But Paris to the young lady was evidently the promised land; she had been promised, the very first thing, four silk dresses, and did I think she could, in all Paris, buy a waterfall. I told her there was one at the Exhibition, and a very nice one at the Bois de Boulogne, but I doubted if either were for sale. It came out in the course of our subsequent conversation that a waterfall was something in hair which she was bent on buying, when her own brown locks were as glossy and abundant as any young lady need desire. I assured her that Paris would suit her to a hair, or any quantity or color she might desire.

And then rising over the eastern shoulder of Montmartre, we glide into the magnificent depot of the Great Northern Railway. In England the depots are very large, but generally very ugly; in France a railway building is a palace, beautified by taste and art, and a shed becomes a pavilion. Bag in hand, I pass out. A Custom-house officer asks me if I have anything to declare, and I declare that I have nothing. He politely accepts my declaration, and my bag remains unopened. I take a cab, which is as elegant, clean, glossy, soft-cushioned and comfortable, as an English cab is generally the reverse in every particular. A grave, civil, well-dressed driver takes my direction, and takes me two miles and a half, through the court of the Louvre, across the Seine, and into the heart of the aristocratic faubourg, to look for a lodging. The price of my luxurious ride is thirty-four cents, and a small *pourboire* brings me a "*merci, monsieur!*" from the model coachman.

And now for the important matter of lodgings, and the tremendous prices. I had fixed upon a quarter central enough, and not far from the Champ de Mars, a most respectable quarter; and look about me. The second place I enter describes itself as the "Maison de l'Océanie, founded in 1850," where "Mme RANCOS keeps elegant apartments, chambers and cabinets, (small chambers,) furnished, in a quiet and commodious mansion, where persons who honor her with their confidence will find in her home tranquillity, cleanliness and all the advantages of a private family, at moderate prices." This is about what I want. Madame is a lady in whom any one might confide. Her own parlor is a model of elegance and good taste. Her house, No. 111 Rue du Bac, near the Church of the Foreign Missions, could not be more respectable or desirable. I am shown to a room, neatly furnished, with two closets, an excellent bed, and all the conveniences I require, and the enormous price is seven francs, $1 40, a week. There is a smaller room for $1 a week, but I do not look at it, this is so satisfactory. There will be something for the garçon who takes care of my room and boots, and for lights, no doubt; but you see it is still possible to find a place in Paris—if you only know how to set about it. As the correspondent of the London *Standard* tells us that every American paper, with, perhaps, one exception, not designated, is losing money, I hope my talent for moderate expenses will be appreciated. It is possible to live comfortably and well in Paris, even now, for $4 or $5 a week; but, of course, if you go to a grand hotel on the Boulevards, or the English and American quarter, you may just as easily spend $40 or $50.

At 10 o'clock you can go to the Exposition. It is required that at that hour every case shall be uncovered, steam up and machinery in motion. So you bend your steps, your omnibus, your voiture toward this historical Champ de Mars, last year a dusty plain, now a City itself, with streets, squares, miles of shops, factories, restaurants, palaces, gardens, lakes, fountains and delightful suburbs. The golden wand of power has waved over it, and the transformation is magical. The building is immense—a Coliseum of iron. It wants the impressiveness of height, but it has the convenience of dispensing with galleries or a second story. No building, I think, was ever better fitted for its uses. It was built in this way: The Exhibition was arranged so that each kind of article—all the machinery, all the textile fabrics, all the works of art, &c., should be placed in circles, while the contributions of each country should be together within lines radiating from the centre. The articles to be exhibited having been arranged in this way, they had only to be walled in and roofed over. But there were a hundred things no one building could contain. All the works carried on with fire, all the furnaces which supply the steam, the palaces, temples, theatres, whole villages of various nations are grouped around the central building. How vast and immense it all is no one can imagine. The space within the building is some 150,000 square yards, of which France occupies 64,000; England, 22,000; Belgium, 7,000; Prussia, South Germany and Austria, 8,000 each; Russia, 3,000; Italy, 3,500; and Switzerland, United States, something less than Russia. France, occupying nearly half the space, fills it magnificently from the restaurants and machinery on the outer circles to the great picture galleries bordering on the central garden. In every department, from steam engines to photographs, France is supreme. There are exceptions, no doubt, but the rule is evident at a glance. Her tapestries are worth crossing the ocean to see. So are her porcelains. The works in gold, silver and bronze are superb. And order and elegance are seen in all her works as they exist nowhere else. The French department alone is a lesson for the world. Prussia, Austria, Belgium are all strong, and have a right to be proud of their part of the Exhibition. They press the French very close in some departments. Here and there they may have the advantage of them. The Prussian show of porcelains is very fine, and their railway cars and locomotives are admirable.

My bold Britons have come out in great force. They have a large space, about one-sixth of the whole, they have spent their money freely, and make a full and handsome show, from the refreshment rooms and bar-maids to the pictures, of which there are too many. They are rough and tumble, and disorderly, awkward and inartistic as a rule, but solid and respectable. The best art in various manufactures is British only as British gold has paid for it. But almost every thing in England came at some time from the Continent, as did our ancestors, no doubt, when the island was first inhabited; so that is no discredit, but the reverse.

The English are here in great numbers, comparing their own with the other departments. A good many, I am afraid, scarcely see any part but their own, and hold that comparisons are odious. But those who carefully inspect the entire collection, far the grandest the world has ever seen, will have had an education equal to that given by the best university, combined with the most extensive foreign travel, for all Europe and much of Asia and Africa are here—not much, I regret to say, of America.

On this subject of the United States Department I should like to observe a profound silence—to ignore it altogether. The space required and awarded is about the same as those of Holland and Switzerland, but it is not a quarter filled, two-thirds of the articles are a disgrace, and the whole is meagre, disorderly and miserable. I have no idea who is responsible, or who is to blame, but there is the fact. There has been some great mistake somewhere. America should have been worthily represented or not at all. I have not spoken to an American in Paris who is not mortified and disgusted. The correspondents of the English papers are magnanimous, and say little or nothing about it. There is some good machinery, though the best of that is not within the building, some excellent piano-fortes which draw a crowd around them, and a few good and many indifferent pictures. There is a pretty case of axes, but why coarse and common crockery and glassware, and ordinary wooden clocks should be sent to Paris, which supplied the world with the most elegant manufactures of this sort, passes my comprehension. It is the Bull Run of industry. In the Exhibition of 1862 we had the excuse of the war for not occupying the space awarded us. Now there is no such excuse, and America at Paris, is only represented by Americans. Turkey and Tunis, Greece and Egypt make a better show than the greatest nation in all creation. For all this, I hope every American who can raise the time and spare the money, will come to Paris and see what the rest of the world is doing. He can get a thousand lessons that will pay him for the trouble. There is scarcely a country in Europe that cannot show him something worth seeing and teach him something worth knowing. As for the American Department, he can find in it a retired place for prayer and meditation. Its lesson may not be the worst, if he learns the healthy virtue of humility.

I am giving you the result of my first hasty and imperfect view of six hours; but six hours gives no notion of the Exhibition. The various avenues have an extent of 210 miles. Everywhere there is something to study and admire. If you could do ten miles a day it would still take three weeks, including Sundays. Going carefully through by catalogue, without stopping too long to see the people or hear the music of the great organs, or bands, might possibly be done in three months, with due diligence. But all the extra shows would require a much longer time; and then there is Paris itself to be seen—Paris the magnificent. I am going to do it as well as I can in the few days I may be able to steal now and then from my "accustomed haunts" in the great metropolis. I shall visit all the nations in succession in all the departments of their industry and productions. Here are Egypt and Morocco, Siam and Japan. China has come bodily. There are Swiss chalets and Austrian and Russian villages. There is abundance of Moorish and Oriental architecture. Turbaned Egyptians ride about on donkeys. Dutch barmaids of resplendent beauty wear golden helmets. Bavaria sends you her beer, and Hungary her Tokay. You can have a Turkish bath, followed by a cup of Turkish coffee. Paris has long been a centre of the world—now the world itself has yielded to its centrifugal attraction.

And with all this, in the midst of all, Paris believes that the war with Prussia is as good as begun. The French look savagely at the equestrian statue of the King of Prussia—an impudent statue—which forms one of the most conspicuous objects of the Exhibition. Prussia refuses to withdraw her garrison from Luxemburg; refuses to cede it to Belgium; refuses the mediation of the foreign Powers. Prussia has placed France in a position that makes peace impossible without such humiliation as no Frenchman can submit to. If the Emperor wanted peace ever so much, France would not submit to it. This is the talk of all Paris. Business men are taking in sail and preparing for war. The army is hastening its preparations. It was to meet this crisis, the French say, that the Emperor recalled his troops from Rome and Mexico. They are needed at home. It is a curious fact that the fiercest feeling against Prussia is in the eastern provinces—in Lorraine and Alsace, themselves half German. Denmark, which Prussia now wishes to conciliate, sullenly awaits her opportunity, and France counts on the passive or active aid of every State that has been forcibly annexed to Prussia.

If a war break out, what will become of the millions of German property in the Exhibition? The guns at least, will be seized and turned against her. There are lots of guns here of all sorts, from the Prussian needle-gun to GATLING's American repeating cannon; but there is one gun in Paris, not placed in the Exhibition. It is the light copper cannon fired behind a screen at Vincennes, which can be fired twenty times a minute, and kills a few hundred men at every discharge, at a longer range than any rifle. That at least is the story you hear in Paris.

War or peace, there will be a gay Summer at Paris. By the middle of May, with reasonable weather, the Exhibition will be finished. During the month of June it will be entirely magnificent. The central edifice will be open from 10 to 6 o'clock—the gardens, restaurants, and all the outside of this city within a city will be open and brilliantly illuminated till midnight. There are some warm days in July, but I find no lack of coolness and ventilation in the building. The attractions are so many and so scattered that, except in the picture-galleries, I have found no crowd, unless around some curious machine, some brilliant collection of diamonds, or some well-played musical instrument. Outside, PATTI is singing farewell to Paris and going to London. The MENKEN has reached her 190th night in "*Les Pirates de la Savonne,*" and, after a few nights of "Mazeppa," must tear herself away to fill an engagement at Vienna. Her success at Paris has "crowned the edifice." SOTHERN is coming, but as he will play in English, he must depend mainly on English and Americans for his audiences. As ADAH does not speak at all in "*Les Pirates,*" of course she is easily understood by everybody, which is a great advantage.

I am afraid this letter is a little incoherent. My head is full of big steam-engines, beautiful barmaids, Turkish mosques, British pale ale, and several miles of pictures. In my next I shall hope to give a more satisfactory account of *l'Exposition Universelle.*

MONADNOCK.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Considerable activity was observable in National Guard circles during the past week. We give our usual summary of events:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 4, 1867:

Seventy-fifth Regiment of Infantry—George W. Earl, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 1, 1866, *vice* J. W. Sheldon, resigned. William H. Porter, Adjutant, Nov. 1, 1866, *vice* A. Van Vleek, resigned. James Halstead, Quartermaster, Nov. 1, 1866, *vice* O. A. Gillett, resigned. Anthony B. Porter, Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1866, *vice* A. D. Foster, resigned. Anthony B. Porter, Captain, April 28, 1866, *vice* A. Kent, resigned. Wm. H. Porter, Second Lieutenant, April 28, 1866, *vice* A. B. Porter, promoted. William H. Porter, First Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1866, *vice* D. C. Austin, resigned. Azariah C. Torrey, Second Lieutenant, April 8. 1866, *vice* Wm. H. Porter, promoted.

Ninety-second Regiment of Infantry—William S. Webster, Surgeon, March 18, original appointment.

One Hundred and Third Regiment of Infantry—Chas. H. Babcock, Adjutant, April 11, *vice* L. Blackman, removed from State.

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Luther P. Mather, First Lieutenant, Feb. 28, *vice* M. M. Hess, resigned. James E. Sager, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 18, *vice* L. P. Mather, promoted. Wm. A. Stone, Captain, Jan. 17, *vice* Richard Ould, resigned.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. E. Straight, Captain, April 23, original vacancy. Samuel H. Leavitt, Captain, April 23, original vacancy. John Laidlaw, Captain, April 23, original vacancy. Bray D. Hall, First Lieutenant, April 23, original vacancy. Frank Frost, First Lieutenant, April 23, original vacancy. John Davis, First Lieutenant, April 23, original vacancy. Robert B. Murray, Second Lieutenant, April 23, original vacancy. Geo. W. Humphrey, Second Lieutenant, April 23, original vacancy. John C. Keegan, Second Lieutenant, April 23, original vacancy.

Regiment Authorized in Third Assembly District, Oswego County—J. Nathaniel Beadle, Captain, Jan. 4, original vacancy. Loren B. Parker, Second Lieutenant, Jan. 4, original vacancy. Frank Wassen, First Lieutenant, Jan. 4, original vacancy. Andrew S. Corey, Captain, Feb. 8, original vacancy. William Curry, First Lieutenant, Feb. 8, original vacancy. John Potter, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, original vacancy.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 4, 1867.

Ninth Brigade—John S. Dickerman, Assistant Adjutant-General, April 30, 1867, original appointment.

Eleventh Brigade—William W. Buttle, Aide-de-Camp, April 30, 1867, original appointment.

Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—Nathaniel A. Gearheart, Adjutant, April 25, 1867, original appointment.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 4, 1867:

April 27, Seventh Regiment, Quartermaster Edward Bernard.

April 30, Tenth Regiment, Major John Dickerman.

May 1, Eleventh Regiment, Second Lieut. Jacob Kerner.

May 3, Twenty-first Regiment, Capt. John F. Coxhead.

May 3, Eighty-first Regiment, Major John C. Graves.

THE RESERVE MILITIA.

The addenda to the Military Code of the State of New-York gives a clear idea of the liabilities and duties of the reserve militia, and we present the following abstract for the guidance of those interested:

"All persons liable to military duty in this State, who are not already members of the organized militia, shall be annually enrolled in such manner, and under such rules and regulations as the Commander-in-Chief may from time to time prescribe. Such enrollment shall distinctly specify the names and residences of the persons enrolled, and shall divide the same into two classes, the persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty years to constitute the first class, and the persons between the ages of thirty and forty-five years to constitute the second class; but the erroneous classification of any person liable to do military duty, shall not relieve him from any of the penalties prescribed by law for non-performance of such duty. Any member of the reserve militia may commute for the military duty, and for the arms and accoutrements required by law, by the payment in each year of the sum of $1, which commutation shall be paid between the first day of July and the fifteenth day of August, to the collector or receiver of taxes in the town or ward in which such person may reside. Persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and such firemen as are now exempted by law. All persons claiming exemptions shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, with the enrolling officer of the district in which such person may reside, on or before the 15th day of August, in default of which, such person shall lose benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress. The persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State of New-York; those between the ages of 18 and 30 years shall constitute the reserve of the first class, and those between the ages of 30 and 45 years shall constitute the reserve of the second class. The reserve militia of the first and second classes, except such as shall have paid commutation, as provided in the preceding section, shall assemble at their several company districts, armed and equipped as provided by law, for parade and inspection on the first Monday in September in each year. All persons who shall neglect to attend such parade, and who shall have omitted to pay the commutation therefor, as provided by section 12 of this act, shall be reported as delinquents and shall be liable to a fine of $3."

FIRST BRIGADE FIELD DAY.

On Monday afternoon the First Brigade, comprising the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry, assembled at Tompkins-square for practice in brigade evolutions. The absence of the disbanded Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments was noticeable, but a source of congratulation, nevertheless, as their presence on former occasions gave the command a disorderly appearance. The day was peculiarly fine, despite the wind and dust, and the drill was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. Among these were a large number of officers. Near the reviewing-stand we noticed Brig.-Gens. VARIAN, BURGER, POSTLEY, PALMER and DARLING, besides Cols. WILCOX and MEYER, surrounded by a distinguished group of other leading field officers in the First Brigade. Brig.-Gen. WARD was in command, supported by his staff. The Second Regiment paraded with 270 men, the Twelfth with 340, and the Seventy-first had 286, making an aggregate of 896. We have no space for an extended consideration of this drill, there being fifty-four different movements in the programme. The appearance of the several commands was creditable, though we with the proper authorities would pay more attention to the gallant Second Regiment, for they make a very poor show in comparison with their more prosperous organizations in the First Division. The "Second New-York Militia" won a high reputation for valor and distinguished service during the late war, and the organization should not be permitted to languish, now that peace exists in the land. We have several regiments who scarcely fired a shot at the rebel foe, who receive every attention, while the gallant Second, with scarcely one of the original members of the regiment living, languish for want of adequate support. The drill was a genuine success, each of the regiments exhibiting a marked improvement in extended field movements. Before the programme of exercises had been exhausted the brigade was reviewed by Major Gen. ALEX. SHALER and staff, when the ceremony of a marching salute was gone through with. Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, kept the ground clear in good style, and he gave those officers present a timely hint that they should not crowd beyond the markers, though several were thoughtless enough not to heed the remark.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This command will assemble, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, (white gloves,) on Thursday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the regimental armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of celebrating by a city parade the anniversary of the muster of the regiment into the service of the United States, in 1861, for the war. Regimental line will be formed in Cranberry-street, right resting on Hicks-street, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the commanding officer at the same hour. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Armory.

Company D, of the Fourteenth Regiment, (Franklin Guard,) intend giving a grand invitation military and civic hop on Thursday evening, the 23d inst., at Gothic Hall. A cordial invitation has been issued to the officers and members of the First Division to attend. Dancing commences at 9 o'clock.

DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On Tuesday afternoon the Seventh Regiment assembled at Tompkins-square, for battalion drill. Line was formed at 3:30 o'clock, and the command marched from Lafayette-place ten minutes later. The programme laid down by Gen. VARIAN comprised one hundred and twelve movements, being nearly all the school of the battalion. As usual with this regiment, these evolutions were successfully and neatly performed. Col. VINCENT CLARK was in command, and there were nearly five hundred muskets in line.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

On Friday evening the Twelfth Regiment held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal. There were about three hundred men present and the battalion presented a neat appearance. Col. WARD was in command. The usual routine of battalion movements was gone through, each manœuvre being creditably executed and fully up to the high standard achieved by this regiment. The more we see of the Twelfth the better we like it, and now that Col. WARD has two working field officers under him, the future success of the command is well assured. After the drill, which was performed with ten companies of eight files front, the battalion was reviewed by Gen. WM. G. WARD. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the drill, seemingly well pleased with it. Col. WARD was assisted by his entire regimental staff, who were present in full uniform.

EIGHTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The officers and members of the Eighth Regiment gave their sixth and last reception on Thursday evening, when a large assemblage of the friends of the regiment crowded the rooms to excess. Robertson's Band provided the music and a splendid supper was furnished by the Committees. Very little dancing could be indulged in, owing to the pressure of the crowd, though that fact did not lessen the pleasures of the evening.

DRUM CORPS DRILL.

The first of the series of competitive drills for the drum corps championship, took place on Thursday evening at the Stadt Theatre, between the Drum Corps of the Fifth and Twelfth Regiments. The occasion drew together a large audience. The Fifth Regiment Drum Corps appeared with thirty drums, and gave the United States Regular Army beats and the German Army calls. They displayed great proficiency in the latter, being aided therein by the Bugle Corps. The Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps appeared with seventeen drummers, and confined themselves wholly to the United States Army beats, being highly successful in their rendition of the same. Both corps received their meed of applause, and public sentiment seemed greatly divided regarding the issue. Drum Majors BRUCE, SMITH, TOMPKINS and JUDSON acted as judges, and they have not yet pronounced their decision. As we have been requested to give our opinion on the subject, we comply by saying that the Twelfth Regiment Corps were the most accurate in their rendition of the army calls now in use in the Regular Army of the United States, the Fifth Drum Corps displaying too many flourishes while beating the common calls. As the test was made upon the American system of army calls, the exhibition of the German system by Mr. BERCHERT's Corps, though a very handsome performance, cannot count for anything in the contest. To our mind the Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps is entitled to the palm so far, though they have need to be careful while contesting with other American drum corps.

MAJOR-GEN. CARR'S STAFF.

Major-Gen. CARR, commanding the Third Division National Guard, has appointed the following gentlemen as his staff:

Col. Le Grand Benedict, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Col. Jas. B. McKean, Inspector; Col. John H. Quackenbush, Engineer; Col. James Forsyth, Judge Advocate; Col. LeRoy McLean, Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. Joseph Egolf, Ordnance Officer; Lieut.-Col. Moses C. Green, Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. Stephen P. Corliss, Commissioner of Subsistence; Major Chester Griswold, Major Francis M. Plum and Captain Edward M. Green, Aide-de-Camps.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT PRIZE MUSKET.

A battalion drill was held by the Seventy-first Regiment on Thursday evening, at the State Arsenal, the attendance of the members being unusually large. This was accounted for by the fact that the contest for the prize musket was closed on that evening. The exercises were witnessed by a large number of visitors. The drill was successfully carried out, and the several movements were neatly performed. At the close of the drill Sergt. EMERSON, of Company B, and Sergt. DOW, of Company F, were called to the front and centre, when they were put through the manual of arms, the contest lasting about twenty-five minutes. At the close of the contest Sergt. Dow was declared the victor, and the prize musket was given him by the Colonel, with a few appropriate remarks. He will retain possession of the prize for one year, when a new trial will take place.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The officers of the Tenth Regiment have elected DANIEL S. BENTON, Lieutenant of Company A, as Major of the regiment. Major BENTON received the very flattering vote of 18 of 25 votes cast.

The Third Regiment (Bendix Zouaves) will be inspected at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Tuesday evening next. None but representatives of the Press admitted.

LUTHER W. OSBORN, of Corning, who was a private in the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers, has been breveted by Gov. FENTON as Second Lieutenant for meritorious services in the war.

HIRAM D. WINNE, formerly of the Griswold Cavalry, (Troy,) against whom the charge of desertion was improperly made, has received an honorable discharge from the War Department, to date from the muster out of his regiment.

The Eleventh Regiment (Washington Rifles) will assemble on Thursday next for battalion drill at Tompkins-square. Line will be formed at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The officers of the Third Brigade held a very successful drill on Monday evening at the State Arsenal.

To-morrow the First Regiment of Cavalry will assemble at Tompkins-square for battalion drill. The Third Regiment will drill on Tuesday, and the Washington Greys squadron on Wednesday. Line will be formed each day at 2 o'clock P. M.

One of our cotemporaries announces that the Seventy-first Regiment have obtained possession of the State Arsenal as their armory. This will be news indeed to the members of that neglected regiment.

Company D, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. BALDWIN commanding, celebrated the anniversary of their organization on Friday evening last by a street parade. While on the line of march the command honored Brevet Brig.-Gen. FOWLER with a serenade.

Conclusion of the Examination in the Blackwell's Island Case.

The examination in the case of MATTHEW HENDERSON, an orderly attached to the Charity Hospital at Blackwell's Island, who stands charged with manslaughter, in having hastened the death of a patient named JOHN THOMPSON, on the 28th ult., was concluded yesterday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared for the people. The following testimony was taken:

James M. Geary, being cross-examined, said: The bandage was put under the chin and over the head to close the mouth, and was tied behind the ears; there was no other bandage; it was done in the ordinary manner; the man was not dead; Henderson was very attentive to the man that day; it was a distressing case; the eyes were closed in the ordinary manner; fifteen minutes afterward the patient was washed and taken to the dead-house; I saw the eyes open and the head turn away after the eyes were closed; I saw a convulsive movement after the bandage was put on; cannot say how long after that he was carried out; I was Henderson's assistant; had some difference with him; only on one occasion; I decline to say whether I like him or not; W. S. Quinn and others were in the Ward at the time; I always minded my own business.

Re-direct—The man was alive when the bandage was put on; Henderson's manner was rough to the man; he placed his back against the wall and pulled the bandage tight; the man breathed after the bandage was tied; before this he pushed his fingers in the man's eyes; I was a yard off in the next bed; my mind was perfectly clear; my ill feeling toward Henderson arose from his usual cruel treatment of patients; he put his fingers on the eyes, not in them.

Patrick O'Rourke, cross-examined—I was a patient in Ward No. 9; came from the workhouse; I was sent there for being intoxicated; on the day when Thompson died I sat on the side of Geary's bed for about an hour and a half before his death; saw Henderson put his fingers in Thompson's eyes; Henderson saw me looking at him; he put his fingers on the pupils of his eyes; after that he attempted twice to close the eyes; I do not know that the eyes were open when he was carried out; about ten minutes after that he put the bandage on; never saw a bandage put on a man before; I attended the man myself in the morning; I saw Henderson put his hands on the man's face and head; he was cold in the morning; saw his eyes were glazed; there was no marked change in the eyes for a couple of days; did not see any change in the eyes when I last saw him; I heard Geary remonstrate with Henderson about his actions toward Thompson; I was in front of Geary's bed, about two and a half yards from his head; I was looking at them all at the time. Henderson pulled away the pillows from Thompson's head; the man said nothing; he gave a convulsive heave of the chest; Geary spoke to Henderson immediately before the pillows were taken away; he told him to let the man alone and give him time to die; Cousins also spoke to him to the same effect; Henderson replied "that only the man's insides were working," and that "he would do the same to Cousins before he left;" I saw Thompson breathe after Henderson said he was dead; saw him breathe about ten minutes after this remark by Henderson; I did not notice any other sign of life except his breathing.

Thomas Quin testified that he was a patient in the Charity Hospital in the ward where Thompson died; was there at the time; I was able to walk around; my mind was clear; I was close to the foot of Thompson's bed; I was there over three hours; the thermometer was about sixty degrees in the room; saw Henderson put his fingers in Thompson's eyes, and Thompson turned his head away; saw him take the pillows from under the man's head and let his head go back; he put a bandage under his chin and tied it up on the back of his head; Henderson leaned back against the wall, and tied the handkerchief up over the top of the head, drawing it very tight; I did not notice any signs of life in the patient after the bandage was tied, as I was five or six paces from the bed, and where I could not see; I did not see him do anything cruel to him afterward; about a minute before the bandage was put on I saw Thompson breathe; after the pillows were removed I only saw the man breathe once; I have stated all that I know about the matter.

John Cousins testified as follows: I am a patient in the Charity Hospital, in the same room that Thompson was in; I was walking about on crutches on the day in question; during the hour previous to Thompson's death; I sat beside Geary's bed, about two feet from Thompson; I saw Henderson close Thompson's eyes with his fingers; his manner was very rough; I remonstrated with Henderson, saying, "You should let the man die in peace;" he replied, "The man's soul is gone, it is only the insides working;" and he added, "I'll do the same to you before long;" I did not make him any reply; after closing the man's eyes two or three times, he pressed the lips together two or three times; he then pulled the pillows from under Thompson's head; the man breathed after that; Henderson then tied the bandage under the chin, and drawing it very tight, tied it over the head; I did not see any signs of life in him after the bandage was tied; during the tying of the bandage I think Thompson was dead.

Thomas Story, being sworn, said: I live at No. 198 East Fourteenth-street; I entered the hospital as a patient during the last week in April; I was present at the time of Thompson's death, and for some time before; Thompson's condition was very low; I saw Henderson when he first put his thumb and fingers upon Thompson's eyes; before that I saw Henderson feel his head, arms and pulse; I only saw him do this once; that was after I had asked him if he didn't think the man dead; he answered, "No, not quite;" two or three minutes afterward he closed the man's eyes; I always thought Henderson very attentive to Thompson; he was behind the patient, and reaching over gently closed the eyelids; it was not done in an improper or a cruel manner; while the eyes were being closed there was no motion of the patient's head whatever; after he removed his fingers the eyelids gradually opened again; about two minutes afterward the patient gave a sudden gasp and the mouth opened very wide; then the head inclined a little toward the right and remained motionless thereafter; there was no movement of the body thereafter; the movement of the head seemed to me to be involuntary; some considerable time afterward the mouth was tied up; after the last movement of the man Henderson took a seat by the patient's side, and then arose and felt of his pulse again; he then called my attention to the man; I felt the patient's arm, head and pulse, and found the body cold, with no movement of the pulse; I considered him dead; this was before the bandage was applied and I saw no signs of life thereafter; the pillows were then removed; before this Henderson closed the mouth two or three times with his hand, and the last time it remained shut for a few minutes, but opened when the pillows were withdrawn; he then bandaged up the jaw by tying the chin up with a handkerchief; I saw nothing extraordinary or improper in the manner of doing it; twenty minutes, perhaps, after this the body was removed to the dead-house; I never saw Henderson act unkindly to Thompson, either before or after his death; I heard Geary say that the man did not die for want of good treatment.

Cross-examination.—I have seen a great many people die, but have never been in a hospital before this one; Geary made other remarks that same afternoon, within an hour of Thompson's death; he said to Henderson "not to close the man's eyes before he was dead;" Henderson answered: "The man's spirit is gone; it is only his insides working;" I do not know why Henderson called on me, in preference to others, to examine the man's head and pulse; Henderson's manner in pulling away the pillows was done quite easy; the other lookers on seemed to think that Henderson showed indecent haste; I would use the same means to my own child if it was dying; there were no signs of life after the application of the bandage; I did not notice any remark from Henderson to Cousin, to the effect that he "would fix" him in the same way; if he had made such remark I should not have heeded it, as it is a very common matter of joking in the hospital between inmates.

Robert McBurney testified as follows: I was a patient in Charity Hospital at the time of Thompson's death; I stood by the bed from noon until after the man's death; after Thompson died Henderson closed the eyes and attempted to close the mouth with his hand, but couldn't do so, and was compelled to get a bandage and tie the chin up; I did not see an unkind act from Henderson toward Thompson; I saw the pillows removed; the man was then dead; Henderson always treated Thompson well.

Cross-examined—I am 67 years of age; my memory is good; I know Geary; he was in bed, three or four feet from Thompson; I also saw O'Rourke; he was walking about the ward; there was a man sitting on Geary's bed; did not hear Henderson say anything about the "soul being gone and only the insides working;" I stood close to the foot of the bed looking into the man's face; I was there for about three-quarters of an hour before the man's death; I was near enough to Henderson to hear anything he said, and did not hear him threaten Cousins; I heard Geary say something about too much of a hurry on Henderson's part; the pillows were removed gently.

Peter A. Callam, M. D., testified that he is at present House Surgeon of the Charity Hospital; had care of Thompson, and attended him regularly until his death; he was suffering from paralysis, spinal disease and bed-sores; his condition was very low; the fæces and urine came from him involuntarily; on Friday there was a change for the worse; Saturday he was still worse, and on Sunday morning I saw him, and he gave every symptom of early dissolution, and I thought him in a dying condition; I spoke to him twice, but received no answer; Henderson attended the patient well; I could find no fault with his method of treatment; if the lids are closed immediately before [illegible] they are more apt to remain so than if closed [illegible]ward; this does not affect the life of the patient or hasten death; it is not regarded as a cruelty to do this; there may be convulsive movements of the body after the person has ceased to breathe; I have heard the testimony of all the witnesses, and am of the opinion that the movement of the head referred to was involuntary.

Rev. Father Duranquet, chaplain of the Charity Hospital, testified to the general good treatment of the prisoner toward Thompson; I always thought him ready to do his whole duty as a faithful nurse.

Benjamin B. Sibell testified that he is Warden of the Charity Hospital; Henderson has been employed there nearly two years; I think he came from Bellevue Hospital; I always found him temperate and faithful; I always thought him kind hearted and humane; no complaint was made to me by Cousins; he remarked to me, after the arrest of Henderson, that he thought he (Henderson) was joking when he said, "I'll serve you in the same way;" Geary knew that I was the proper person to make complaint to.

After the above testimony had been concluded the accused was examined. In answer to the usual questions, the prisoner said: "I am 55 years of age; was born in Sweden; reside at Blackwell's Island; am a hospital nurse; the patient was dying; I closed his eyes as usual, and when he died tied up his chin; I had no unkind feeling toward him, and tried to do my duty."

After listening to arguments of counsel the magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision.

Improvements on the Battery.

There is a prospect at last that the Battery, which ought to be the most attractive, as it is the best located breathing place in the City, will soon be restored to something like its old aspect. The barracks that were built there during the war have been sold and partially removed; a barge office, granite dock and light house are to be built on the plot recently conveyed to the General Government; the work on the sea wall is to be resumed and hastened to completion; and, lastly, the old Emigrant Depot is to be renovated and partially remodeled, so as to make it as pleasant as the uses to which it is devoted will allow. It is also proposed to erect a new iron fence around the Battery, restore the lawns, improve the walks, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PRACTICE—BOND FOR SAFE RETURN.

Whitney et al. vs. The Ship Southampton.—This case came up on a motion for leave to bond. The libel was filed by the owners of twenty-three forty-eighths of the ship to obtain a bond for the safe return of their interest. The owners of the majority interest applied on affidavit to leave for give bonds to abide by the decree of the Court, and have the vessel, which was ready for sea, discharged from custody. The motion was opposed on affidavits.

After hearing counsel the Judge said that to refuse to allow the majority to bond would be practically deciding the case in favor of the libelants, and he would accordingly allow the majority owners to give bonds to abide the decree of the Court in an amount greater by $5,000 than the value of the libelants' interest, and on their giving such bond discharge the vessel from custody.

For libelants, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Stemmler and a Jury.

COLLISION CASE—IS IT NEGLIGENCE FOR A COACH TO BE DRIVEN AT NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Lane and McMahon vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—Plaintiffs sued defendant to recover $80 damages to one of their coaches. It appeared, from the testimony for the plaintiffs, that the coach was sent to the rear of Wood's Theatre upon call, and while a lady was entering the coach her husband and the coach-driver espied one of the defendant's cars coming toward the coach, it then being 100 feet off; both parties immediately hallooed to the driver of the car to stop, but he did not; the result being—the car collided with the coach, damaging the latter considerably; the coach at the time was close to the westerly curb, but the distance between it and the westerly rail was not sufficient to admit of the car passing without striking the coach. $30 was paid to repair the coach, and it was reduced in value from $50 to $100 by reason of the damage. Plaintiffs were to have received $3 for the call, which they lost.

Defendant produced proof that the night of the collision was very dark, the tracks were slippery, and that the driver could not stop the car in time to avoid the collision. Defendant's witnesses also testified that they did not discover any damage to the coach.

A section of the Corporation Ordinance was read in evidence under the plaintiff's exception, which provides that hackney coaches, when driven at night, shall have a lighted lamp upon each side. Plaintiffs insisted that section did not apply to this case, as the coach in question was a "special hackney coach," and did not require such lights.

The case occupied the whole day, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

Alex. H. Reavey for plaintiffs; Mr. Scribner for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—NEW-YORK.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: James Mulligan, Mary Day, Thos. M. Turley, Philitus Phillips, Andrew Anderson, Abel S. Smith, Alvan H. Turner, Mary Murray, James Renshaw, Effie P. Lyon, Fredk. Whipps, James McManus.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Margaret Connely, Sarah E. Day, Robert Gillhany, Catharine Petrie, Peter Colomb, John Doherty, John W. Gaier, Helenna Kloster, Christina Lewerth, Patrick Monaghan, Eliza C. Nanny, James Paterson, Charles Guinam, Nicholas S. Ludlam, Patrick Murphy, Daniel O'Brien, Mary Sweeny, Wm. A. W. Whiteman, August L. Baetz, John T. Smith, Sarah M. Phelps, Margaret Slattery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 11.

By Judge Sutherland.

Sarah K. Archer *vs.* Wm. H. Archer; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Alexander Forman *vs.* Robert Griffith et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered. In the matter of the trusts under the last will and testament of James McCall, &c.; motion granted. In the matter of the application of De Witt Williams Brodhead, an infant, for sale of real estate; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

Anson *vs.* Moltke; motion denied without costs. Rosenzweig *vs.* Cotteck; motion denied, with $5 costs to plaintiff to abide the event. Richardson H. Laimbier *vs.* Charles O. Richardson; motion denied with $10 costs, and order discharged.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The cases at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday were numerous, but mostly of the ordinary kind. The cases stood as follows: Assault and battery, 20; petty larceny, 18; cruelty to animals, 5; violations of Excise Law, 2; pickpocket, 1.

Morgan Gillegan was charged with assaulting Annie Brownton. The complainant's testimony had to be taken privately by the Justice and counsel; the details were of a revolting character. The poor girl was evidently a simpleton, and owing to this misfortune had been taken advantage of. It was, unfortunately for the ends of justice, found impossible to fix the date of the assault, owing to the mental imbecility of the complainant. She had not told of the assault until several days after the occurrence. Justice DOWLING regretted that he was unable to find that there was satisfactory proof of the charge against the prisoner, as he had no doubt that he committed the assault. He was, however, compelled to discharge him. He ordered him to leave the Court, designating him as a filthy beast.

THROTTLING.

Thomas Quinn charged Julius Carson, a colored coachman, with throwing him down in a stable where they were both employed, throttling him and biting him. Julius was discharged owing to the fact that complainant could not be got to give a direct answer to the Court.

VIOLENCE OF A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Catherine Stuyvesant was charged by her mother-in-law with assaulting and beating her at their house, No. 96 Seventh street. The complainant was a feeble old lady, not less than eighty years old, mother to the defendant's husband. She presented a painful sight, one side of her face being bruised and discolored; she was unable to reach the witness' stand unassisted. She stated that she had given her daughter-in-law no occasion whatever for any maltreatment. Georgina Smith, a negro servant, confirmed the testimony of the old lady; she saw the assault alleged committed; she was in the bath-room at the time. Mrs. Stuyvesant the younger, dragged the old lady down the stairs, beat her and trod upon her. The prisoner, who was much excited, said that she had had no opportunity to get counsel or to summon witnesses. She was found guilty and sentence suspended to afford her an opportunity of offering testimony in mitigation of punishment. It appears that there are two other charges against Mrs. Stuyvesant for offences of a like character.

MISSING FLANNEL.

Anna Maguire was charged by Loretto Gillis with taking a piece of flannel which she left at a laundry, and appropriating it to her own use. When she first went for the flannel to the laundry she could not find it; when she went again she found it on the prisoner's back. There being no evidence to show how the prisoner came by it, there being a probability she might have obtained it honestly through the proprietor of the laundry, she was discharged.

A STREET-CAR ROW.

Horatio McIntyre was charged by Thomas McLevey, conductor of a cross-town car, with assaulting him. McIntyre got into the car and offered a bill to the conductor in payment of his fare. The conductor delayed in giving him his change much beyond the necessary time, carrying him four blocks beyond the place at which he intended to alight. On getting off the car he, somewhat annoyed, revenged himself by tipping off the conductor's hat. The conductor followed him to the footpath, when the row took place, which ended in the prisoner getting the better of the complainant, whom he had underneath him in a most unpleasant position for the conductor, indeed for both, as it turned out, for the prisoner was fined $10.

A MOVING SCENE.

Joseph Heller, a combative young person with wicked eyes, was charged by Francis Laner with assaulting him on the 1st of May. Heller was the son of a tenant of Laner's, and it appeared that his father refused to leave his tenancy after receiving notice. Laner procured an order to dispossess, and on his return to execute it, as alleged, he was attacked by the defendant. The evidence showed that they abused each other severely, one witness swearing that the prisoner was thrown down three or four pairs of stairs. There was no evidence to show how he got round the turns. He was unquestionably a most elastic individual, as he had danced down the ceiling that morning on the heads of the infant progeny of a Maguire who lived below. He was fined $20.

DOG SHOOTING WITHOUT LICENSE.

William Heger was charged with shooting a dog, the property of Mrs. Mary Drayer. Mrs. Drayer said that the defendant came into the house following her daughter who was in turn followed by the dog; that he drew out a revolver and shot the dog upon the stairs. The young lady fainted. The prisoner in reply to the questions asked him by Mrs. Drayer, why he shot her dog? Why he did'nt go to Court and complain, or come to her and complain? said he would'nt go to any court, he did that kind of thing for himself, and he had balls for her if she wanted them. Further testimony went to show that the dog had a bad character, having bitten several of his neighbors without respect to sex or condition. The defendant was fined $10 for using the pistol in the manner he did. It was his duty to have applied to a magistrate to have the dog shot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lewis Zeitz, a butcher, charged with driving a horse in an unfit condition for work, having one leg badly swollen, was fined $20.

James Walker, found guilty of attempting to pick pockets on a Third-avenue car. He was arrested by Officers Slackman and Houston, who saw him with his hands upon the person of a passenger. Walker is an old offender, having been arrested fifteen years ago by Justice DOWLING, then an officer, who recognized him, and no doubt astonished him by narrating his history to him since that time. He was found guilty, sentence suspended to the 16th, to give him an opportunity to prove that he was reformed, as he claimed that he was.

Mary Lehr, Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was found guilty of selling beer and spirits without license, and on a Sunday; was fined $20.

Edward Hovey was fined $2 for throwing ashes in the street.

Henry Goldstein, charged with driving a cart overladen with calves, which were piled upon each other, as testified by Mr. BERGH, was fined $10.

Jas. Carroll, charged with driving a horse unfit to use one of his legs, was fined $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 11, 1867.

$10,000 U S 6s.'81...R.	111¼	300 Adams Ex. Co.......	65½
5,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C....	111¼	100 do..........b30	65¾
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	108¾	100 do.........s30	65
101,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C'64	105½	10 Amer. Ex. Co......	67¾
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. C.'62	108⅛	8 do	68¼
150,000 do........	108⅝	35 U. S. Express Co..	72
80,000 do........	108⅝	100 Mer. U. Ex s60	17
25,000 do........	108⅝	200 Bruns. C. L. Co....	4
50,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65........	106⅛	10 Pacific Mail.........	128½
		5 do	129
100,000 do........	106⅞	200 do......2d call	128
1,500 U.S.6s, 5-20s,C'65 New Issue........	108	12 do	128⅛
		80 N. Y. Cen........	98⅛
154,000 do	107⅞	100 do......2d call	98
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65. New Issue......	107¾	100 Erie Railroad..b10	63⅝
		200 do.......	63⅝
104,000 U. S. 5s.10-40.C.	99⅝	800 do	63⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	101	500 do.........s60	62⅞
10,000 N. Y. St. 5s,'74...	93	100 Hud. Riv. R........	97⅜
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	62½	300 do	98
20,000 do	62⅜	11 N. J. Cen........	140½
30,000 do	62¼	1400 Reading R........	103⅜
10,000 do........b30	62⅝	25 do.........	104½
1,000 do	62	500 Mich. S. & N. I.....	68½
20,000 Virginia 6s..ex-c	44	100 do........	68
7,000 Mo. St. 6s......	95¼	400 do b10	68
20,000 O. & M. C........	22⅞	500 do	67⅞
30,000 do	22⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R........	114½
5,000 Ohio Pr. C........	62	500 Cleve. & Pitts......	73¼
5,000 Erie 1st M........	101	500 do	73⅛
5,000 Erie 2d M.'79....	100¾	2000 do	73
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	100	100 Chic & N. W. R......	35
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs........	78	100 do......2d call	35
		800 Chi. & N. W Pr......	60⅞
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	82½	100 do........s60	60
5,000 Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	89	200 Cleve. & Tol.......	112⅝
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100	200 Chic. & R. I........	89¾
20 Bk. of Commerce..	114½	50 do	89½
7 Cen. Nat. Bank....	110	700 do	89⅜
40 Del. & H Canal.....	152	100 do......2d call	89⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pf.......	31½	50 Mil & P.D.C.1st Pr.	92
100 do	31⅛	100 Tol., W. & W........	41⅛
150 West. U. Tel........	43⅝	200 do	41⅞
100 do	43⅜	100 do	41⅝
100 do	43⅛	200 T., W. & W. Pf.....	65
300 Atlantic Mail........	96⅞	500 P.. F. W. & C......	96⅞
100 do s60	95½	900 do.........	97
100 Bos. Water P......	30	100 do......2d call	97
100 do b30	29⅞	20 Mil. & St. P.......	36
200 do .....2d call	29½	200 Mil. & St. P Pf.b30	57½
200 Wells Fargo Ex......	67⅝	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
30 do	68		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	23	1900 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel........	44	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	43¾	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	43⅞	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen.......b30	98	2100 [illegible]	[illegible]
400 do	98	100 [illegible]	[illegible]
3200 Erie R........	63⅝	300 [illegible]	[illegible]
200 do.........b10	63⅝	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
300 do.........s10	63⅝	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
300 do.........b3	63⅝	300 [illegible]	[illegible]
300 do.........b5	63⅝	100 [illegible]	[illegible]
2000 do..........c	62¾	1100 [illegible]	[illegible]
400 Reading R......	103	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 Tol., W. & W....b10	41¾	600 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	41⅝	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
600 Pitts. F.W.& C......	97	300 [illegible]	[illegible]
500 Clev. & Pitts......	73⅛	800 [illegible]	[illegible]
200 do b10	73⅛	1200 [illegible]	[illegible]
800 do	73⅛	300 [illegible]	[illegible]
500 do	73½	100 [illegible]	[illegible]
400 do c	74⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer b10	23	400 Reading [illegible]	[illegible]
100 Quick. Min. Co......	28⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal.........	31	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel........	43⅜	100 Tol. [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do........b15	43⅜	5200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do.........c	43⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
200 Schuylkill Coal.....	55⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
300 N. Y. Cen..........	97⅜	300 [illegible]	[illegible]
500 do	97⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do........s15	97⅜	400 [illegible]	[illegible]
300 do........b3	97⅝	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
500 Erie Railroad......	63⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
200 do b10	63⅜	600 [illegible]	[illegible]
2100 do	63⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
200 do b30	63⅜	1200 [illegible]	[illegible]
1200 do s3	63⅜	200 [illegible]	[illegible]
300 do b3	63⅜	1200 [illegible]	[illegible]
500 Hud. Riv. R........	98⅜	800 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	98⅜	500 [illegible]	[illegible]
100 do b30	98⅜		

SATURDAY, May 11—P. M.

The telegrams from Europe in the morning papers, to the effect that the peace of Europe is officially assured, caused Gold to weaken from 137⅞ ℔ cent., as it stood on Friday night, to 135⅞ ℔ cent. as it closed this afternoon. The [illegible] is close on to 2 ℔ cent., although the export demand for the day was $1,559,000, and for the whole week, $1,777,562. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady in rates for the day's steamers, but not especially in demand. The Customs demand for Gold for the day was $477,000, and for the week, $2,157,000. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt for the week is $2,661,000. The Money market left off easy on the basis of 5 ℔ cent., per annum, on call, to the Brokers, and 6 ℔ cent. for prime Merchant paper of short date. The Bank Statement of the week will probably show on Monday a further increase of nearly five millions in Deposits, and an equal sum of increased Specie, while other Legal Tender is down two and a half millions, and the Loans (chiefly on the Public Funds) up about three millions.

The Public Funds advanced on the 5-20s of 1862 full 1 ℔ cent., selling in the afternoon at 109⅛ ℔ cent., and the supply on the market quite moderate. The May and November 5-20s of 1865 were also ½ ℔ cent. higher, and the other descriptions of the Gold-bearing Stocks firm.

The Railway market opened in the morning with more firmness in prices than at the close on Friday night, and there was a fair degree of animation in the dealings until about 12 or 1 o'clock, when the turn of prices was to weakness, and later in the day to depression on most of the New-York and Western Roads. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further advance in all the old Express Shares, and a better demand for Western Telegraph. The Steamship lines advanced on Atlantic and were steady for Pacific Mail.

At 4 o'clock P. M. in the Long Room and on Broad-street, (no Second Boards being held on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.......	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	34¾	34½
U. S. 5-20s........	108⅞	109⅛	N. West Pref.....	60¾	59⅞
U. S. 7.30s........	106⅝	106⅛	Rock Island.....	89¾	88⅞
N. Y. Central....	97½	97¼	Fort Wayne......	96⅛	96¾
Erie..........	63¼	62⅝	Pacific Mail.....	128	128½
Hudson..........	97⅜	98	Quicksilver......	29	28½
Reading..........	103⅞	103½	W. U. Telegraph.	43	43⅛
Mich. Southern..	67⅞	67¼	Mariposa Pref...	20	19¼
Illinois Central..	114⅞	114½	Ohio Certificates	23	23
Pittsburgh	72⅝	72½	American Gold..	137⅝	135¾
Tennessee 6s.....	64½	64	Bills on London.	109⅞	109¾

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867...........	133	5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅞
6 ℔ cent., 1868...........	132	5-20 reg. 1865, new issue.	107¼
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868..	133½	5-20 cou. 1865, new issue.	107¾
6 ℔ cent. reg'd. 1881 ...	111¼	Oregon half year, 1881 ..	108
500 & 1,000, 1881.........	111⅜	10-40 reg.	99½
5-20 registered, 1862......	106½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000.	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series..........	106¼
5-20 registered, 1864......	105½	7 3-10 2d series.........	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	105⅜	7 3-10 3d series.........	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865....	106¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870............	103	Indiana 5 ℔ c............	94
N. Y. reg. B'y loan.......	108	Indiana 2½s...............	93
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan.....	108	Michigan 7s, War loan.	98
N.Y.6 ℔ c. B'y loan.1868.	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. l'n.	87
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan,1872.	100¼	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c..	61½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873.	100¼	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan.1874.	100¼	Virginia Coupon 6s....	62
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan.1875.	100¼	Virginia ex c............	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan.1877.	100¼	Virginia, new bonds...	38
N.Y.5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868.	98	Georgia 6s	70
N.Y.5 ℔ c. B'y loan,1871.	92	North Carolina 6s	61
N.Y.5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874.	92	North Carolina, ex c	48½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875.......	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	46
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s, ...	95¼
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	103	Missouri, H. & St.Jo. 1s.	81¼
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72...	100	Missouri. Pac. R. R. 1s.	95¼
Illinois 6s c.'79 aft.1862.	100	California 7s...........	120
Illinois, 6s c. 1879......	101	Connecticut 6s.........	106½
Illinois 6s War loan..	100		

And the following for the City Bank Shares.

New-York............	121	Bank of the Repub...	114
Manhattan	132	Bank of North Am'a.	105½
Merchants'	115	Hanover...........	114
Mechanics'.........	117	Irving.............	104½
Union.............	115½	Metropolitan	125½
America...........	137½	Nassau.............	102
Phenix............	105	Shoe and Leather....	109
National..........	106	Corn Exchange......	120
Merchants' Exch'ge..	107	Continental..........	103¾
Leather Manuf......	145	St. Nicholas.........	104
State of New-York...	106½	Commonwealth......	107
Commerce.........	114	Impt'rs. & Traders ..	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Park	143
Broadway..........	244½	Central National.....	109½
Ocean.............	101½	Fourth National.....	105½
American Exchange..	111½	Ninth National......	109
Chatham...........	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887......	94	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv....	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.....	88	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.....	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876.......	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76....	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76....	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	68
Erie 1st mort.. 1876.......	101	Gal. & Chic.. Ext.	99
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879....	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83......	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880..	88⅞	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888.	88	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77.	90	Pitts..Ft.W&Ch. 2d M..	94½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102½	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85.	104⅜	Cleve. & P. 2d M........	95
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	73
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	99½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Harlem 3d mort. '68.....	96	Chi. & A.. 1st mort....	160
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72.	101	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	84
Chi. B. &Q.8 ℔ c.1st M.	10[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875.....	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	79
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd...	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort..	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M.Inc.	73	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.........	

Notice has been issued that the transfer books of the Fort Wayne Stock will close on Saturday next, May 18, to reopen on Monday, May 27, preliminary to the meeting of the stockholders on the 25th inst., (Saturday week,) to determine upon the increase of $1,500,000 of Capital Stock.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,251,921, against $1,508,753 same week last year. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	524	$224,465	409	$163,764	785	$115,864
Man. of Cotton.	422	471,673	474	75,665	377	132,979
Man. of Silk...	360	256,659	238	35,254	115	118,261
Man. of Flax...	804	195,342	283	82,048	187	54,304
Miscellaneous.	286	124,403	1,822	22,708	3,587	22,221
Total.......	2,396	$872,482	2,826	$379,439	4,551	$448,629
		379,439				872,482
Total entered.....$1,231,921			Total marketed..$1,321,111			

The following comparative statement of the earnings, expenses, &c., of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865 and 1866 is from the *American Railroad Journal:*

Earnings:	1865.	1866.
From passengers..........	$195,336 40	$174,131 08
From freight.............	307,979 39	319,235 52
From mails...............	9,850 08	9,850 08
From express.............	5,876 98	5,633 20
From military............	11,161 64	402 63
From rent of road........	39,320 00	25,840 00
From rent of cars........	7,906 17	9,527 83
From Miscellaneous.......	2,901 94	17,042 36
Total....................	$580,332 60	$561,663 10
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintaining real estate and roadway....	$109,397 96	$130,032 73
Maintaining machinery....	65,021 17	95,423 60
Conducting transports.....	126,603 38	135,785 20
Total....................	$301,022 51	$361,241 53
Earnings, less expenses...	$279,310 09	$200,421 57
From which deduct:		
Interest on bonds..........	$111,195 00	
Government taxes..........	10,846 32	
State and local taxes......	7,935 33	
Insurance, interest, &c.....	9,673 26—	139,649 [illegible]
Balance..................		[illegible]
Add balance from previous year........		[illegible]

This balance is represented by construction accounts of Western Division, materials in shops, &c. [illegible]

The operating expenses, including Federal and State taxes, [illegible]

The earnings on the road from Warsaw to [illegible]

[illegible]

General Balance, Dec. 31, 1866.

Railway, equipment, &c.	$4,247,951 46
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$5,[illegible]
First mortgage bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

President—CHARLES L. FROST.

Directors—Charles L. Frost, Zeno Secor, James W. Smith, Courtland Palmer, John B. Brown, William H. Cruger, H. F. Clark, [illegible], Edgar P. Buell.

Vice-President—William H. Cruger.

Secretary and Treasurer—Theodore [illegible].

Superintendent—H. F. Clark.

Letter from a Wife-Murderer.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* publishes the following letter, from a criminal under sentence of seven years' imprisonment, for the murder of his wife:

CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL,
MEADVILLE, Monday, April 1.

MR. STACKPOLE—*Dear Sir:* I hope that you sympathise with me in my misfortune, and hope you do not believe me guilty of wilful murder, as I did not know what I was doing at the time; but when I found out that I had committed murder, I gave myself up to the officers of justice. My trial came off on Wednesday last, and on Thursday I was found guilty of murder in the second degree; and on Saturday Judge JOHNSON sentenced me to seven years solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary. It is too heavy a punishment, and I fear I shall not be able to undergo it. I think no man could live it out; I am confident it will kill me in a short time. To think that I must be locked up in a small cell for seven years, (the best part of my life,) is intolerable. If I should happen to live that length of time I would come out a broken-down old man, although but thirty-seven years of age at that time. If Mr. MCALLISTER, of Titusville, had pleaded in my case, I believe I should have been cleared. I wrote him a note while he was here, praying him to exert himself in my behalf, and either procure my pardon or lighten my sentence. I also wrote to Messrs. CLARK and RICE. I think they could assist me amazingly. I would be rejoiced to hear that you and Mr. BREED were interesting yourselves in my case, and endeavoring to procure me a pardon, I feel that you would have the prayers of my aged parents as long as you live, and the heartfelt thanks of your humble servant. My parents are not able to support themselves. My father is over 60 years of age, and my mother between fifty and sixty, and both are in feeble health. Their chief support has been from my sister and my younger brothers. My sister was married last Fall, and my brothers are very little help to them. My father is a tailor by trade, but his eye-sight is failing him. My misfortune is a heavy blow to them. They would have visited me, but had not the money to come with. They are very poor, and need some one's help. If I should be so fortunate as to be released, I should live with them and support them as long as they lived. I am resolved to never again taste strong drink, and care not to live in Titusville again, unless my friends thought best. I hope between you, Messrs. CLARK, RICE, MCALLISTER, BREED and OSTROM, something may be done for me, and prevent my old parents from going down with sorrow to the grave; and be assured you will have the heartfelt thanks of

JOHN PETER HICKEY.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst. at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.
GEORGE STOKER,
GEORGE CROOME, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO.,
NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.
HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Foster Iron Ore Mining Company will be held at No. 31 Pine-st., basement, on FRIDAY, May 17, 1867, at 2½ P. M. By order of
C. H. SMITH, President, pro tem.
HY. SWEETLAND, Secretary, pro tem.

STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERSIGNED THIS day, a promissory note for $5,000, drawn by F. J. Barretts & Co., to the order of, and indorsed by, Francis Barretts, dated April 12, 1867, payable four months after date. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
F. J. BARRETTS & CO., No. 36 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Black Lake Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 35 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Trustees.
ROBERT CRAWFORD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
GREAT BARGAINS.
600—FOR SALE—500,
1,000 SETS HARNESS
at C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman to do chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived ten years. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, lately landed, in a private family, as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing and needlework. Call on Monday at No. 397 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, INtelligent and agreeable, as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; or would go as traveling companion to an invalid. Address L. WESTON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a competent person, in a hotel or private family; or would take charge of a laundry, or nurse an invalid. Mrs. HOWARD, No. 1,199 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as children's nurse. Can be seen at No. 10 Washington-square, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST GERMAN GIRL a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Inquire of her parents No. 285 East 4th-st., near Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, 14 YEARS OF AGE, (A Protestant,) a situation as waitress, &c. Can be seen till engaged at No. 204 Hester-st., near Centre, in grocery-store.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farmhands servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment-House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address B. W. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman. Call or address J. F., Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $6, $20 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful; one used to driving horses and oxen preferred. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 234 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN AN INSTItution; references required. Address T. E., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EVERY MAN OUGHT TO OWN HIS OWN HOUSE—Now is the opportunity.—Francis Fitzsimmons, No. 706 3d-av., offers for sale at prices that will scare nobody, and terms that will suit everybody, several substantial four-story brick houses and lots with stores including a corner paying on the price asked over fifteen per cent., situated on East 23d-st., near the ferry; small and large capitalists are invited to call and have an introduction to the property; a man with two, three, four or more thousands can buy himself a house and lot that will pay for itself in a few years; never a better opportunity offered to get a home; also four brick and one frame house and lots on 3d-av. paying a large interest.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SUBSTANTIAL new brick factory for sale or to let, 75x30 feet, five stories; with additions, 70x30 feet, one and three stories, and brick stable about 22 feet square, all on three lots of ground; has engine, 18 horse, and boiler, 40 horse power, shafting, belting, &c., all in complete order for occupation; terms easy and immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, Nos. 622 and 626 West 47th-st., near the river.

A BARGAIN—CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE market, with or without possession; $1,600 rent is offered by the occupant. FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, No. 706 3d-av., will sell a three-story high-stoop brownstone house, 18.8x46; lot 100.5, with all the improvements. The owner is obliged to sell, and requires in cash about $9,600 or $10,000; a bargain, and no mistake, situated in East 48th-st.; a first-class neighborhood.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, for sale very cheap, with or without fine furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT A GREAT REduction, a substantial four-story and basement marble-front house, No. 5 Howard-st. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK STABLE in 41st-st., near Madison-av. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN A GOOD neighborhood, and near four car routes, two of those new; two-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses; brown-stone stoop and trimmings; with all the modern improvements; built by days' work, in the best manner; very cheap; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire at the buildings in Bergen-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—On the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, within fifteen minutes' walk of Post-office, telegraph, steamboat and railroad stations; commodious mansion, with tenant building, barn, shed and well-filled ice-house, large garden planted, great abundance fine fruit, shade and ornamental trees; three wells, excellent water, two cisterns; inland and river scenery delightful; neighborhood unexceptionable. Its rare healthiness and freedom from annoyance have been tested by the present owner and occupant for the past 26 years. Address Messrs. D. P. CLARK & BRO., No. 330 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—OWNER GOing to Europe—two miles from Port Richmond, on the Turnpike, a country residence, with 6 acres; house modern construction, built in best manner, containing 12 rooms, beside kitchen and cellar; location pleasant, with extensive view; good stables and outhouses; grounds in lawn, orchard and garden, all in complete order; price $15,000. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, A large brick building, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes, and 24 acres of land; building new; 280x50; 600 feet water front, with 350 feet of pier and bulkhead; also an inexhaustible spring, with pipe to building; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; situated at Perth Amboy, 15 miles from New-York by rail or water. FREEMAN & CO., No. 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES IN Westchester County, at Woodstock, 35 minutes from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse cars; house has 16 rooms, hot and cold water all through; 1½ acres of grounds, beautifully laid out, fruit, &c., in abundance; neighborhood first-class; will be sold low as the owner is about leaving for Europe.
ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

522 LOTS FOR SALE.—BARGAIN.—NEARer City Hall, New-York, than middle of Central Park; high ground for dwellings, large water front for factories, lumber yards and rope walks; junction of Flushing and South Side Long Island Railroads on the property; lots $140 to $250; terms easy; inducements offered large purchasers; accessible by street cars. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NEAR BLOOMfield, New-Jersey, in a commanding location; four minutes' walk from railroad depot. For sale, a country residence with modern improvements; three acres stocked with choicest fruit, shade and ornamental trees; also gardener's cottage; has to be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession.
FREDK. A. PETERSON, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH TWO ACRES of land, near the station, for sale, at Englewood, N. J.; will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to leave the place. Apply to J. A. LYDECKER, on the premises, or at his office, No. 395 Canal-st., over the People's Bank.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, BORDERING ON the Hudson River, a neat little cottage; seven rooms; one acre of land, with barn; terms reasonable. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., to C. O. PHELPS, No. 62 Wall-st.

COUNTRY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, BEAUTIful Gothic house, containing all modern improvements, 16 rooms, 1¼ acres ground, fruit, &c. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, New-York.

WATER LOTS, RENT FREE—THREE miles from New-York City, on the Jersey shore; plenty of land. For maps of the property and particulars address LAND, Box No. 201 Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with board in Jersey City in a pleasant locality, three minutes' walk from the ferry; rooms furnished or unfurnished as may be required. Call or address CHAS. P. HALL, No. 118 Washington-st., Jersey City.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS AND BEDrooms may be obtained, with board, in a private family, by two gentlemen and their wives; also, two single bedrooms; no children or nurses taken; references required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may find desirable board in a private family, with all the comforts of a home, by addressing E. O. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; location west of Broadway, on 20th-st. Undoubted references will be required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH board, at No. 25 Great Jones-st., one room or parlor and bedroom; also, accommodations for single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, wanted by a small family, with or without board, in a house with all modern conveniences; must be in good neighborhood above 30th-st., and if without board, near a good restaurant. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

NO. 11 WEST 11TH-ST., A FEW STEPS from Broadway, to let, a nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom on first and second floors; also two rooms well furnished, for single gentlemen, with first-class French table.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; pleasant location; three blocks above Stuyvesant-square, eight minutes' walk of Broadway and 8th-st. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st.—Rooms en suite or singly to let at reduced rates for the Summer months; meals served to order or by the week, at the option of the guest.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week; also, on the seashore, 20 miles from New-York; beautiful location.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN BE accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms at No. 2,7 State-st., Brooklyn, four doors east of Court-st.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor to let with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply 89 Henry-st.

NO. 34 WEST 44TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD
TO BE HAD FOR
THE SEASON,
NEAR WEST POINT.
APPLY TO R. A. BERARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR A FEW BOARDers in a private family, in the pleasant village of South Egremont, Mass. For particulars, address E. E. CALLENDER. Refers to King & Co., No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—FAMILIES and single gentlemen can have desirable rooms, with first-class board, in a house containing all modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from Market-st. Depot, at 67½ Market-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y., a quiet village, noted for its healthgiving climate and beautiful surroundings. For address and particulars, inquire at the office of CHARLES S. SLAUSON, Esq., No. 47 Leonard-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANOR HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that she has purchased the fine private residence and grounds of the proprietor of Congress Springs, Saratoga, being within a short distance south of Congress and Washington Springs, on Broadway. The house contains fine, large, airy rooms; has been put in complete repair and newly furnished throughout. The grounds are well laid out; fine shade trees and flowers; good stabling. The table will be supplied with the best the season will produce.
Address or apply to
Mrs. CHAS. LEVI, No. 19 West Union-square.
The house will be opened 1st of June.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO COFFEE AND SPICE MANUFACTURERS.—Assignee's sale of the old well-established stand at No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich, comprising 3 cylinders, 3 coffee and spice power mills, coolers, engine and boilers, with shafting and belting complete, all in excellent order, and all other fixtures necessary for the perfect carrying on of the coffee and spice business to any extent. The premises can be leased on fair terms. Apply to the assignee on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED ROOMS
TO LET
at low rates.
Apply at No. 16 5th-av.

TO LEASE OR LEASE FOR SALE—OF a very valuable corner property, Nos. 728, 730 and 732 Washington-st., and Nos. 144 and 146 Bank-st., being one of the largest corner properties to be obtained; 75 feet front on Washington-st., 100 feet in rear, by 116.3 on Bank-st., making a street front of nearly 200 feet; well adapted for storage warehouses, provision dealers, manufacturers, or any business which requires large street room; lease for 12 years; possession immediately. Also, corner Leroy and Washington, 50x86. Address E. S., Box No. 1,390 Post-office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOR ONE OR MORE years, at Tarrytown, a good, substantial house, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson, with a never-failing stream through the grounds; two acres of lawn, a rich garden, an abundance of fruit, shade trees and vines; five minutes' from depot. Rent about $1,500. Apply to S. EMERSON, No. 421 5th-av., or TIFFANY, every day at 1 o'clock, at H. Clew & Co.'s, No. 32 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT Poughkeepsie, a first-class residence, on one of the finest streets in the city. The house is spacious, with every convenience, and stands in the centre of nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c. finely shaded; fruits of all kinds in great abundance. This is one of the most desirable places offered for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN STAMFORD—TO FIRST NOvember, a cosy, new and newly furnished house thoroughout. A healthy and delightful spot, fine drives, views, &c.; abundance of fruit, evergreens, forest shade, a fine garden, coachhouse, stabling and fifty acres of pasturage. A desirable residence. Price, $1,000. Apply to C. B. HAWLEY, No. 117 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; house new, contains 17 rooms, with all the modern improvements; three acres of land, stable, &c.; on the heights on the Hudson at Spuyten Duyvil, ten miles from 30th-st. depot. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FINE LARGE mansion, with about 30 acres of land; fine grove of trees, and beautiful view of the Bay; perfectly healthy; suitable for private residence or boarding-house; may be let furnished. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, fine modern house, 40 rooms, well adapted for school or boarding-house; beautifully located; fine grounds, shade, &c.; 12 miles in New-Jersey; others variously located; $50 to $300 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 163D-st. and Kingsbridge Road, a furnished brick cottage with four lots of ground, containing ten rooms; furnace, gas, water in basement; garden all made; 15 minutes' walk from 152d-st. depot Hudson River Railroad.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AT NO. 66 WEST 14TH-ST., SPLENDID furnished rooms, either singly or en suite, to let to gentlemen without board, near Delmonico's; convenient to stages and cars; best of references required and given.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE A VERY fine house, carriage-house, garden full of fruit, one acre; five minutes of depot; in complete order. For $10,500, $6,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE AT NEW-ROchelle; 13 rooms; gas, bath, range, water, heater, &c.; near depot; fine lawn, shade and fruit; view of Sound; furnished or unfurnished.
GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FIRST FLOOR ROOM, 50X100 FEET, TO rent with steam power near Broadway, suitable for a store; also the basement, same building, 50x100 feet, with very super or light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, No. 53 Prince-st.

TO LET FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—At Bay Side, Flushing, half mile from railroad depot, one hour from City, two houses, with vegetables. The above, with farm of 100 acres, for sale entire or in part.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STAble, carriage-house and garden, within ten minutes' ride of Rye depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27 miles from New-York. For terms of rent inquire at the farm of JOSIAH MACY, Rye.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PLACE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Crugers, on the Hudson River, on high ground; first-class in every respect. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, &C., IN 31ST-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a small family of genteel grown persons. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—IN MOTT HAVEN AND MELROSE several fine conveniently located first-class houses, from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, fourth block from Harlem Bridge, Mott Haven.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN RAVENSWOOD, CONtaining seven rooms, and three rooms in attic, with four lots of ground; rent $400. Apply to J. B. WOODRUFF, 3d-st., Hunter's Point.

TO LET LOW—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., overlooking Lower Bay, two comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot and stable. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN Astoria, convenient to landing; nicely furnished and good garden. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 29 Peckslip, New-York City.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, WEST, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen; family private; house first-class. Address N. F. J., Box No. 227 Post-office.

NO. 48 WEST 24TH-ST., (FIFTH-AV. Hotel Block,) nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. References given and required.

NO. 324 FOURTH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen; also, a reception floor for a physician's office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let in private house No. 51 Broome-st.; no other lodgers; price $2 50 per week.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AT MODerate rent. No. 40 West 26th-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-thirdstreet, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-secondstreet, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 8, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Chief Clerk of Metropolitan Police, at his office, Room No. 14, No. 300 Mulberry-street, until the 20th of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for a supply of coal for this Department, for the year 1867—say 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

Persons desiring to propose, may call at the Chief Clerk's office on and after the 12th instant, and examine specifications and conditions.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police,
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

DRY GOODS

FASHIONABLE SACQUES,
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY
MATERIALS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Shawls, Sets, Vails, Barbes, Parasol Covers, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Low Priced Embroideries and Laces in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
Full assortment from Auction and per Steamer.
AT RETAIL
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
will make large additions to their retail stock on MONDAY, purchased at the great auction sales of last week at about 50 cents on the dollar of the cost of importation, comprising:
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS
in great variety.
¾ BLACK WORSTED AND SILK GRENADINES
from 75c. upward.
2-YARD WIDE BLACK WORSTED AND SILK
GRENADINES from $2 upward.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, the largest assortment of
MOURNING GOODS
ever offered.
500 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS from 37½c. upward.
1¾ WIDE GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, for suits, new and desirable, $1 15 and upward.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
in great variety, at less than GOLD COST.
DRESS GOODS
of every description, the largest and best assortment in the City, at 50 per cent. less than former prices.
150 PIECES PRINTED PIQUES, new and very desirable patterns, at $1.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES and PRINTS, the largest and best selected stock in New-York, at
HALF THE PRICES OF LAST YEAR.
GRENADINE ROBES. THE RICHEST AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILK GRENADINE ROBES, VERY RICH.
SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM AUCTION.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, ABOUT HALF PRICE.
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS
made at short notice in the most fashionable styles.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Will offer on MONDAY,
a new lot of BLACK SILKS, at lower prices than ever.
Also, a large assortment of
FANCY and PLAIN COLORED SILKS
at reduced prices.
A great variety of materials for TRAVELING SUITS.
Also, FANCY GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, and other LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS.
FANCY GRENADINES 25c., worth 50c.
CHENE GRENADINES 25c., worth 50c.
OXONIANS 25c., recently sold at 50c.
ENGLISH CALICOES 25c., worth 40c.
FRENCH CALICOES 35c., worth 60c.
FRENCH JACONETS 40c., worth 60c.
COL RED LINENS FOR DRESSES 45c., worth 60c.
CREPE EUGENIE FOR SUITS 62½c., worth $1.
"WEST END," the specialty of the season.
The entire stock of SHAWLS
AT COST.
One case BLACK ALPACAS 65c.; worth 90c.
One case BLACK ALPACAS 75c.; worth $1.
ONE HUNDRED PIECES
POPLIN ALPACA,
SIXTY CENTS; sold elsewhere at ONE DOLLAR.
MOURNING GOODS
at low prices.
100 dozen LADIES' STOCKINGS $5 50; worth $8.
100 dozen LADIES' STOCKINGS $6; worth $9.
100 dozen LADIES' STOCKINGS $6 50; worth $10.
75 dozen MEN'S HALF HOSE $4 50; worth $7 00.
200 dozen BEST KID GLOVES,
ONE DOLLAR AND TEN CENTS A PAIR.
REAL LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS and EMBROIDERIES of their own importation, which they GUARANTEE 25 per cent. below the prices asked elsewhere.
FROM AUCTION,
ONE THOUSAND EMBROIDERED SETS
New Styles,
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
100 pieces SHIRTING MUSLINS,
Fully as durable as Wamsutta, SIXTEEN CENTS.
MARSEILLES and other WHITE GOODS,
At a great reduction.
READY-MADE SUITS,
CLOTH CLOAKS and SILK GARMENTS of their own importation and manufacture, at a great reduction.
DRESSES and SUITS made to order.
REAL LACE SHAWLS, both black and white,
and
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
comprising one hundred different designs,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.
STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE, AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 10c. A YARD.
10,000 yards HANDSOME PRINTS, 10c.
20,000 yards FAST-COLORED GINGHAMS, 12½c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 25c.
15,000 yards FINE MUSLINS, 9c.
20,000 yards YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,
EXCELLENT QUALITY FOR 12½c.
EXTRA FINE, 15c., 16c. and 18c.
25,000 yards AUCTION DRESS GOODS,
AT 12½c., 20c., 25c. and 30c. a yard.
10,000 SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, 75c.
We sell this week at these prices for two reasons:
1. To give our customers some great bargains.
2. To furnish high price and meddlesome merchants (who never read the story of a man's getting rich by minding his own business) with food for a little more gossip to carry down town.
ALSO—IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS,
TABLE LINENS, CASSIMERES,
SHEETING, CRASHES, &c.,
FROM AUCTION AT HALF PRICE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8TH-AV., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BLEACHED GOODS.
Fine wide bleached SHIRTING MUSLIN, only 12½ cents per yard, recently sold at 18 cents.
Very heavy 10-4 bleached SHEETINGS, only 50 cents per yard, recently sold at 75 cents.
All the standard popular brands of bleached COTTONS at very low prices.
ALSO,
Bleached CAMBRICS, JACONETS, MULL MUSLINS, &c., at greatly reduced prices to close stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
offer for sale
LADIES' ELEGANT WALKING SUITS, FULLY TRIMMED, AT ONLY $25, AND UPWARD.
Paris and New-York made BLACK SILK SACKS.
Basquines, Peplums, &c., of extra quality and latest style, at only $25 each.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AT $50, AND UPWARD.
The above prices are fully one-third below the actual value.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make on MONDAY, May 13,
large additions to all their popular stocks of silks, bareges, embroideries, laces, calicoes, hosiery, undergarments, boys' and children's Spring overcoats, suits, &c.,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN EVERY VARIETY OF CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS will be continued during this week, notwithstanding the increased cost under the new tariff.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

DINKELSPIEL & JONES
Will open to-morrow their new and spacious store,
NO. 737 BROADWAY,
Opposite Astor-place,
with a rich and splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
Mostly of their own importation.

MME. F. PINCHON,
HAS NOW OPENED
PARIS SUMMER FASHIONS
IN
SILK GARMENTS,
WALKING COSTUMES,
AND
DRESSES.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

A CARD.—H. O. FARRELL CALLS THE ATtention of the public to the great reduction he has made in the price of Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Mattings. Call and be convinced at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., and Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMING.—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at reduced prices the choicest goods imported. Also, closing out bonnets and hats at JOS. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

DRY GOODS.

LINGARD'S
NEW THEATRE,
674 Broadway. 674.
The astonishing
JAP ON KNEES.
First week of the celebrated
TOURAINE BROTHERS.
The new ballet entitled
FETE DES SILAS,
and Hernandes' Pantomime of
THE FRENCH MILLINER.

LAKE & McCREERY
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BASQUE SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS,
AMONG WHICH ARE SOME
DECIDED NOVELTIES, BOTH IN CLOTH AND
SILK, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT
POPULAR PRICES
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
GRENADINE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

J. A. HEARN & SON WILL OFFER ON MONDAY 25 SILK BASQUES AT $30 and $40, that positively cost $60 and $80.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXTENSIVE, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
STOCK OF THE FINEST CABINET FURNITURE
MIRRORS, GOBELIN TAPESTRY,
CURTAINS, BRONZES,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN PORCELAIN,
Including a superb set formerly belonging to Louis XVI. of France.
SILVER AND SILVER PLATE, BY DIXON & CHRISTOFLE; CARVINGS, PAINTINGS, CLOCKS AND FIGURES, ORMOLU AND INLAID CABINETS, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, CURIOSITIES, OBJECTS D'ART ET VERTU, &c.,
being the entire immense stock of
THE WELL-KNOWN
COLLECTOR AND CONNOISSEUR,
MR. DANIEL MARLEY,
of
NO. 567 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY'S,
to be sold
AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
(as Mr. Marley retires from business,)
BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON
MONDAY, 13th, TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and FRIDAY, 17th of MAY, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M. each day, at his well-known spacious warerooms as above.

THIS ELEGANT FURNITURE is all of the finest quality, much of it imported, the balance by ROUX, VREDE, DUTCHINGS, MARCOTTE and other celebrated makers.

The CLOCKS, BRONZES and CARVINGS are the finest in the country, being unique and curious in design and of the highest artistic quality.

The PLATE is unusually fine, principally of the manufacture of DIXON, of Sheffield, and CHRISTOFLE, of Paris.

The MIRRORS are of every class, design and description, in fine order and heavy plates.

TAPESTRIES and CURTAINS of GOBELIN, satins and silks, with innumerable other articles of art too numerous to mention.

N. B.—MR. MARLEY, IN MAKING THE UNRESERVED SALE OF HIS STOCK, PLEDGES HIMSELF THAT EVERY ARTICLE IN THE SALE SHALL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale, at which time the stock will be ready for exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On MONDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and parlor furniture, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, curtains, porcelain and glassware, dining-room and library furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters and bed linen, &c., &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 9 o'clock, at the private stables, No. 17 East 39th-st.,
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 400 West 23d-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF FINE BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BISQUET FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY,
FRENCH CHINA, CUT AND ENGRAVED
GLASS IN SETS, &c.
An elegant variety of Bohemian Mantel Vases, Cologne Sets, Toilet Sets, Caraffes, Jewel Boxes, and a general assortment of rich Paris Fancy Goods, being the balance of the extensive stock of GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., to be sold, without reserve, previous to their removal, by THEALL & BROS., on TUESDAY, May 14, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Catalogues will be ready early morning of sale, and goods must be removed same day.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NINETY VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., 108TH, 109TH, 110TH STS., BY ORDER OF GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, ESQ.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—Sixteen lots on west side of 8th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 108th and 110th sts.

108TH-ST.—Sixteen lots on north side of 108th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

109TH-ST.—Seventeen lots on south side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

109TH-ST.—Eighteen lots on north side of 109th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

110TH-ST.—Nineteen lots on south side of 110th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

110th-st. is opened.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1867.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.
These articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 13, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Annual sale of Carpets, &c., &c., the balance of the catalogue including a number of
VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Just received.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices; second-hand pianos from $100 to $250; pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent, No. 652 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer in practical book-keeping, business writing, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, NOW LIVING with her parents, desires a place as instructress, or lady's companion, in an American family: was educated in one of the first institutions in Paris; has experience as a teacher, and can give excellent references. Address Mlle. A. A., No. 218 East 14th-st.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, wants a place where he can earn a living without severe exercise on his eyes; references unexceptionable. Apply to his friend Dr. Newbrough, No. 264 6th-av.

PROF. MAURICE H. ROULLIER WISHES to find some more pupils for French (grammar and conversation) lessons, given either at the pupil's or at his residence, No. 103 4th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHLDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50c.; gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the
OCTOROON.
O C T O R O O N,
O
T
O
R
O O
O C T O R O O N,
Produced with NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and STAGE APPOINTMENTS, and in which the popular Comedian,
YANKEE LOCKE,
will appear in his excellent personation of SALEM SCUDDER. The piece cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
This is the
THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
in the City where
LADIES, FAMILIES and CHILDREN
may pass an AGREEABLE and INSTRUCTIVE DAY.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
300 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. MAGUIRE and Prof. RISLEY.........Managers.
EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND
SATURDAY MATINEES,
THE
WONDERFUL JAPANESE,
(Imported to this country by Prof. Risley,)
in their marvelous performances. Concluding every night with the most wonderful and thrilling exhibition of human skill and endurance ever witnessed, entitled
THE ENCHANTED LADDER!
Ending with the terrific flight of little "All Right," with lightning rapidity, from the dome of the Academy to the Parquet.
Seats secured one week in advance. Box Office open every morning at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Admission to Parquet and Balcony	$1 00
Family Circle	50
Boxes	10 00

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

FRENCH THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1867,
A GRAND
RISTORI MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
American Dramatic Fund.
MME. RISTORI
has spontaneously offered her magnificent talents for the benefit of this excellent charity, and will give her only matinee of
MARY STUART.
Box office now open for securing seats.

IRVING HALL.
MARK TWAIN
Will deliver his
SERIO-HUMOROUS LECTURE ON THE
SANDWICH ISLANDS,
for the last time prior to his departure to the Holy Land,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets, 50c., for sale at Chickering's.
Reserved seats, 50c. extra, for sale at the Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday.
Doors open at 7; the Sublime Utterances begin at 8.

IRVING HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, 1867.
Debut in Grand Concert of Miss LIZZIE MERRIFIELD, soprano, pupil of Sig. Manzocchi.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the music stores. Reserved seats fifty cents extra; secured at Irving Hall, G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at MACOY & HERWIG'S, No. 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIRTY-SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, May 12, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist:
Mme. ELLEN REVILLE, Soprano.
Miss MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
Mr. W. C. CAMPBELL, Basso.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and
THEO. THOMAS' Orchestra.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 MADISON-AV.
TERMS, $10 PER QUARTER.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15. Steamboats will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow May 25.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, May 18.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.
The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, May 5.

Leave New-York foot Barclay-st.		Leave Newark foot Centre-st.	
8:00 o'clock	A. M.	8:00 o'clock	A. M.
10:30 o'clock	A. M.	10:00 o'clock	A. M.
2:00 o'clock	P. M.	2:00 o'clock	P. M.
4:30 o'clock	P. M.	7:30 o'clock	P. M.
9:30 o'clock	P. M.		

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
WM. GASTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.), New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., for Albany and Troy, on SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with railroad for all points North, East and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. WILLIAM W. SANGER HAS removed from No. 737 Broadway to No. 45 East 10th-st., north side, five doors west of Broadway.

MME. A. G. RUSSELL HAS REMOVED her business establishment to No. 33 East 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI—THE ELIZABETH FURORE.
RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN AMERICA.
FRENCH THEATRE..............Director, J. GRAU.
Mme. RISTORI leaves America next Saturday in the *Ville de Paris.*
The unprecedented and extraordinary success which has attended the production of ELIZABETH in America, (it having been performed forty-four times during Mme. RISTORI'S American engagement,) and in consequence of the universal demand of many who have been unable to procure seats for the Elizabeth nights and Elizabeth matinee during Mme. Ristori's farewell performances, Mr. Grau has determined to produce
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) and also on TUESDAY EVENING, for the LAST TIME IN AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, closing night, and LAST APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE in AMERICA—BENEFIT OF MME. RISTORI.
MEDEA.
The same tragedy which was selected for her eventful debut in America.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK, viz:
The Five Points Children's School
and the Evening Adult School,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1867,
on which occasion Mme. RISTORI will appear for the last time in Brooklyn in her great role of
MARY STUART.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 8, at the Brooklyn Academy, and New-York at Nos. 112 and 116 Broadway.

RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 12 o'clock,
GRAND RISTORI MATINEE
IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
MME. RISTORI
having offered her magnificent talents, will give her only matinee of MARY STUART.
Box office for securing seats will open Monday.

RISTORI BENEFIT IN AID OF AND under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.
FRENCH THEATRE. Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
On THURSDAY, May 16, Grand Matinee at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½. MACBETH.
Sale of seats commences Monday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Re-engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY of the famous actor and author,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will appear MONDAY EVENING, May 13, in his decidedly excellent humorous impersonation of
CAPTAIN CUTTLE,
In the celebrated Dickens romance of
DOMBEY & SON,
DOMBEY & SON,
Which was received on Thursday last by one of the largest and most discriminating audiences of the season with the MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 20, the new local drama,
TREASURE TROVE,
Will be presented. Box-sheet now open.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND VERSATILE SISTERS,
MISS SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
EVENINGS,
THE ELVES
AND
CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.............Mr Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD.
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
AND PARTING OVATION TO
G. C. HOWARD,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.
TUESDAY—HARRY CUNNINGHAM'S BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF G. MALMBURG.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
A new sensation piece, called
THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.
Second week of the
WONDERFUL JAPANESE TROUPE.
The engagement of this troupe will be for a limited period, as they appear in Washington, at the GREAT IMPOSITION.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 16 City Hall, to consider the subject of stopping the running of cars by steam on 11th-av. below 53d-st. All parties interested are invited to be present.
H. MURRAY,
P. GIBNEY,
A. HARTMAN,
G. W. CREGIER,
J. E. McVEANY,
Committee on Railroads.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of May, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1867:

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

A CARD.
JOHN R. PITKIN,
Business Office, 171 Broadway, N. Y., Rooms 30 and 31.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MERRY AND WISE.—NO. 11 OUT TO-DAY. "Unraveling the Skein," continued. Attractive illustrations, &c. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PIER GLASS, 100x24, with bracket and slab, nearly new. Also an oval glass, 54x38 to match; will be sold very reasonably. Can be seen at GRAHN & CAHILL'S, No. 935 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—330 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The return of the Confederation delegates, Messrs. John A. Macdonald and William McDougall, Mr. Howland having came direct to this city, was honored with a grand turnout at Ottawa, the Mayor and Corporation taking an important part in the demonstration. Mr. Macdonald, being Minister of Militia, he was received by the entire Civil Service Corps, which is composed of Government employes, and headed by the band of the One Hundreth Regiment. The two Ministers were reticent with regard to the steps to be taken toward organising the Union, but their remarks indicated an early movement on behalf of those intrusted with the work. It is now intimated that the official proclamation of the union will be issued in a few days, and certainly before the close of this month. As the present Parliament of this Province dissolves by efluxion of time, people are curious to know what is to be done in the way of tiding the Government over until the new Administration is appointed, and the Federal Parliament renews the ways and means. The excitement with regard to the elections is calming down, as it is announced that the act of union will not take effect until the 1st of July, consequently the elections will not take place until some time after that. It will be seen that if we are in future to have a national jubilee in commemoration of the union, it will be slightly in advance of the American annual celebration. The excitement has been altogether confined to the western peninsula of Upper Canada, hardly anything being done in any portion of the Province to the east of this city. It is thought that a reaction is probable, and no one need be surprised if the moderate section of politicians succeed in carrying the elections. The extreme set are exhausting themselves too soon. Of course nobody can suppose that party government will not come into vogue again, but it would have been the wisest course to let parties form themselves in the new Parliament. The superiority of this plan political enthusiasts either do not or will not perceive. Perhaps party feeling has run too high in Canada to admit of a toning down preparatory to our entering upon a new state of political existence.

CONSECRATION OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The solemn consecration of Mgr. Jean Langevin as Bishop of Rimouski took place at Quebec on Thursday last, and a grand affair it certainly appears to have been. A large concourse of both clergy and laity witnessed it at the Cathedral in Quebec. Six bishops were present. The proceedings appeared nearly at full length in the Montreal *Minerve* next morning, as reported by telegraph, in French. This is probably the most extraordinary feat of its kind ever accomplished—that is to telegraph over two columns of solid matter in the French language. There is no similar instance on the American continent, and the journals of France are not in the habit of receiving long telegraphic reports. The French Canadians are evidently stirring up in the matter of newspaper reporting. The *Minerve* remarks that the difficulty of transmitting a report in French alone deterred it from giving the sermon preached on the occasion entire.

A RAID ON THE RICHARDSON MINE.

Considerable excitement was caused in Madoc, a few days since, by a forcible entry of the Richardson gold mine, by a number of persons who had determined to ascertain for themselves if the mine was what it had been represented to be. It was a bold step, and the raiders were desperate characters. They demanded admission to the mine, but were refused, upon which they threatened, and were finally permitted to enter. The result was that the Committee selected by the raiders to test the richness of the mine, reported that it exceeded their expectations. One of them said, "In all my experience in gold mining, in all that I have ever read or heard of in connection with gold producing countries, nothing can equal the richness of this mine. The black quartz will yield not less than $60,000 to the ton. From a quart of dirt we washed $13 in gold." This is doubtless exaggerated, but the party making it is a practical miner. The affair caused quite a sensation. The parties carried off no gold. The working of the mine was allowed to proceed by order of the Chancery Court, but another has been issued suspending operations for a short time. There are no new discoveries of any importance reported.

DEATH OF A NOTED FRENCH CANADIAN.

Dr. Davignon, who died recently at Sable Forks, N. Y., was a native of Canada. He took part in the rebellion of 1837, and may be said to have caused the outbreak, in consequence of an attempt to imprison him. He was arrested at St. Johns, C. E., and brought by way of Chambly to Montreal. It was determined to rescue him, and the attempt proved successful, the rescuers being headed by one Bonaventure Viger. This was the commencement of the troubles in Lower Canada. Dr. Davignon effected his escape to the United States, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

A QUARREL OVER THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The people of Quebec are greatly excited just now over the prospect of the proposed Intercolonial Railway terminating at Chaudiere instead of Point Levi, or Levis. They agree that it would be monstrous to have the terminus in a wilderness, and that it is all important it should be under the guns which command Quebec from the forts in course of construction. The reason for the proposed terminus at Chaudiere is that the Riviere du Loup line, a section of the Grand Trunk, ends there, and it is expected to form a portion of the Intercolonial road. The Quebec people insist that the Riviere du Loup section should be tapped at a point in front of the Levis fortifications; and all for the mere sake of accommodating the "ancient capital." If they are really anxious for a more direct connection than going round by the Chaudiere, a branch might be built at the expense of Quebec; but what they want is to divert the line from a straight course, at an enormous expense to the country, a thing which will hardly be submitted to. We shall, however, have a quarrel over the matter as certain as can be.

The bill for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway appears to have been slightly amended before it went through the Imperial Parliament. Originally no provision was made respecting the investment of the sinking fund to be raised by the Dominion, but the act was so altered as to make it obligatory upon the Government to invest in securities of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, issued before the union of those Provinces. By this arrangement a saving of three per cent. will be effected, and the debt incurred by the construction of the railway liquidated in half the time.

GETTING THE HOUSES IN ORDER.

In order to arrange for the holding of the respective Legislatures in Canada, it has become necessary to fit up the buildings formerly used in this city and Quebec for parliamentary purposes. The building here has recently been occupied as barracks for troops, but will be at once converted into a Legislative Chamber, with the requisite offices attached. There is ample accommodation for every purpose. In Quebec, provision will have to be made for two chambers in the building, used before the removal of the Government to Ottawa. There is space enough for that, but offices will have to be found elsewhere. In the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick no alterations are required, and thus a heavy expense will be avoided. The arrangement of the buildings at Ottawa for the Federal Legislature are incomplete, but no important alterations will be needed. The mere fitting up of seats and desks for fifty-two additional members is all that will have to be done. Orders have been issued to begin the necessary alterations.

THE UNCONFERRED BARONETCIES.

The story about Messrs. Macdonald and Cartier having been made Baronets by the Queen, turns out to be downright fudge. Both come back as they went. It is now said that the former was offered the appointment of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he declined, on the ground that he desired to devote his energies to the carrying out of the confederation of the Provinces. Rumor says Mr. Cartier intends, a year hence, retiring into private life.

AN EXPENSIVE ENACTMENT.

An act was passed in the last session of the Canadian Parliament, making it compulsory to hang the doors of churches and places of public entertainment outward. As a proof of the expense of such an alteration in some places, it may be stated that the cost of altering the front door of the French Cathedral in Quebec will not be less than $500. Some ingenious fellow, however, has got up an invention for the purpose of reducing the cost materially.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It has been decided, on the recommendation of the President of the Upper Canada Agricultural Association, not to remove the prohibition on the importation of cattle.

The Messrs. Barnett, at Niagara Falls, having been acquitted on the charge of perjury laid against them by Mr. Saul Davis, have entered an action for defamation of character against him, laying damages at $10,000. This is a new phase of the Falls business; the museum and curiosity people quarreling among themselves.

The ice-bridge at Quebec took its leave on Friday night. Wagers were laid that it would remain until Saturday.

Dr. Godefroy, who was examined in the St. Zephrin murder case, contends that Jourras died from natural causes. In that case Provencheur must have been judicially murdered.

Business in Lower Canada is reported very dull, and money scarce in the country parts. There is a large falling off in the importations this Spring.

Preparations are going forward for the celebration of the Queen's birthday on the 24th inst. The volunteers and regular troops are ordered to parade on that day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Excursion of the New-York State Associated Press.

The New-York State Associated Press, which had been in session at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City since last Wednesday, before adjourning yesterday accepted an invitation from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to visit the various public institutions of the City of New-York under their charge.

The excursion took place yesterday, but owing to the fact that many of the members of the State Association were obliged to return to their homes only a small delegation of the Association had the pleasure of indulging the courtesies extended.

At 10 o'clock this morning carriages were in waiting at the Metropolitan, provided by the courteous Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, Messrs. James Bowen, James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell and Owen W. Brennan, which were filled by, among others, the following parties:

Hon. J. M. Francis, Troy *Times*, and lady.
Hon. E. H. Roberts, Utica *Herald*, and ladies.
Hon. A. N. Clapp, of the Buffalo *Express*.
Chas. G. Cooper, of the Rocheter *Union*.
Geo. W. Leemers, of the Albany *Journal*, and lady.
Geo. W. Peck, Auburn *Advertiser*.
D. J. Halstead, Syracuse *Advertiser and Union*.
T. S. Brigham, Oswego *Advertiser*.
S. B. Fairman, Elmira *Advertiser*.

The carriages drove to the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, where the party were placed on board the Commissioners' boat the *Bellevue*. After a pleasant sail up the East River, the excursionists were landed at the wharf at Randall's Island, and they proceeded to visit the City institutions under charge of the Commissioners on that Island—the Nurseries, the School for Idiots, &c.

WELCOME TO THE ISLAND.

Upon the arrival of the boat at the landing the excursionists were welcolmed by the Warden and children of the Island. The boys were drawn up in line, and we may here remark, that all the boys upon the Island are subject to military discipline and drill. Some of the evolutions of the troop were certainly performed with commendable accuracy, and the display was, to say the least, gratifying.

A young master welcomed the party in a declamation, pleasing and courteous. It was replied to by Hon. E. H. Roberts, in remarks that will not soon be forgotten by either the little boys or others who were present.

The reception ceremonies being over, the little urchins made the welkin ring with their cheers of welcome, and then proceeded to exhibit their proficiency in military drill. As we have intimated, the evolutions were well performed. The party was welcomed by the little girls at the nurseries with songs that reminded the listeners of the chorus sung by the Sabbath-school children in their own churches. In one of the departments a little girl sung a solo which attracted the attention and encomiums of the party.

But one word in commendation of the neatness which characterized every department on the Island, and the good behavior of all the inmates—it could not be excelled.

THE EXCURSION TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The party next proceeded to visit the institutions on Blackwell's Island. Among those visited by them were the Hospital for Epileptics, the Hospital for Paralytics, the Lunatic Asylum, the Female Prison and the Workhouse.

The excursionists, after paying a hasty visit to these institutions, sat down to a sumptuous collation prepared by the Board of Commissioners.

After partaking of the repast the party returned to the City. Some of them pursued their visit farther, by going to the Bellevue Hospital and College.

All felt gratified at the courtesies extended by the Board of Commissioners, and all felt grateful to them for the solicitude evinced, in their attention to the charitable institutions in their charge, for the unfortunates who are with us by charity. Certainly their attention to the interests of the unfortunate in our City commands the most commendable encomium that we can give.

The Central Park.

The rain which fell yesterday afternoon disappointed many of the regular visitors to the Park. The morning was so bright, warm and pleasant that, had the rain but held off, a larger number of persons would probably have visited the Park in the afternoon than during any day this season. As it was, the Park was almost deserted.

During the past week a perceptible change has occurred in vegetation. The grass is growing luxuriantly, and affords ample pasturage for several large flocks of sheep and lambs. Many early shrubs are in flower, and the thickening foliage of the trees proclaims that the season is advancing. Of the improvements undertaken this year by the Park Commissioners, the children's play-ground and the dairy adjoining are rapidly approaching completion. Preparations are being made for placing the centre piece of the large fountain on the lower terrace in position. Two new and handsome drinking fountains of polished marble and bronze have been added to the upper terrace. The work of erecting the castellated observatory on the hill has also been commenced. An improvement which must be of great use to those whose botanical knowledge is limited, is that of placing the common and scientific names of the various trees and shrubs on labels attached to them. This work has been commenced, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly carried out.

The Commissioners have not yet assigned any date for the commencement of the Saturday afternoon concerts, as this depends entirely upon the weather.

The Railroad Stablemen's Strike.

During yesterday the strike of the railroad stablemen continued in force on nearly all of the City railroad lines. A considerable body of police was held in reserve near the several stables to check any attempt at violence. But notwithstanding the fact that the strikers evinced much ill-feeling against men who are at work in the stables, no rioting occurred.

The strikers have been receiving $12 per week and they now demand an increase to $14. The several railroad companies have found no difficulty in filling the places vacated by the strikers with new men, and some of the managers found that they could obtain men for $1 50 per day, but preferred putting their new employes at work on old rates. The Commissioners of Emigration have furnished a large number of new men. The strikers discovered this fact yesterday and a panic ensued in their hitherto determined ranks. Several desertions took place and many old employes offered to go to work again, at the old rates, but were informed that their places were already filled. In all probability the strikers will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere, as the managers of the roads are determined to do without their assistance. Despite the action of the strikers none of the roads have failed in running the usual number of cars.

The Hartel-Topping Case—The Accused Acquitted.

The case of The People *vs.* John Hartel and Dr. Wm. F. Topping, for the alleged killing of an infant child of the former, was concluded yesterday before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court. The evidence submitted was as follows:

Sophia Heinzelman, direct examination resumed, said: The prescription I spoke of for liquid mixture was written with pencil; the doctor came alone; he wrote a prescription and directed my daughter to take it to the corner of First-avenue and Eighth-street to get the mixture; the doctor said if the baby had not been so well cared for she would have died before; the infant was very weak; nearly three weeks afterward the doctor came to see the child again, in answer to my call; when he came that time he said the child was very sick and might die at any moment; he then wrote a prescription for the powders; Hartel came down almost every morning and evening to see the child; we live in the same house; Hartel came in on the evening of the day when I got the liquid mixture from the druggist; I live with my husband.

Cross-Examined: My servant girl's name is Mary Klink; I have known her since December last; she was in my employ about three months, and worked with me during the time I had the care of the child; she was not with me when I purchased the liquid mixture; she came to me from Mr. Hartel, after Mrs. Hartel died, about two months afterward; (complaint shown to witness;) I made this affidavit before the Judge; in some things my memory is poor; I don't know, myself, anything of the nature of the contents of the vial; I do not know that the child is alive; nobody has told me that it is dead; I never heard Dr. Topping say that he wished the child dead; I never heard that Dr. Topping wanted to kill the child; I never heard Dr. Topping say that he wished to injure the child.

Gustavus Saur, M. D., being sworn, said: I reside at No. 236 East Tenth-street; I am a practising physician in the City; am not a chemist; I have a diploma; I lost it on the vessel when I was coming to this country; my diploma was from the University of Gena, Kingdom of Saxony; I am familiar with medicine, (bottle shown;) I have seen this before; I received it from the last witness, Mrs. Heinzelman; that was in the middle of March last; I received it for the purpose of analyzation; there was more liquid in the bottle when I examined it; fully half as much more; I did not analyze it; I smelled it; it was like strychnine; then I gave two tea-spoonsful to a kitten, and the animal died within fifteen to seventeen minutes afterward; I told Mrs. Heinzelman of the death of the cat soon afterward.

Cross-examined.—There was no *post-mortem* examination held over the body of the cat; I don't, of my own knowledge, known the cause of the cat's death; I cannot tell by tasting the contents of the bottle what it is; I never told any one there was poison in the mixture; I have practised medicine for 24 years.'

Gustavus Schulte, being sworn, said—I keep a drug store at No. 268½ Avenue A; I know Dr. Sauer; he once gave me a bottle like the one now shown to me, containing a mixture for analyzation; that was four or six weeks ago; I did not submit it to a chemical examination. I only smelled it; I told the Doctor that it smelled like bitter-almond water; that was my first impression, but I could not swear positively to the truth of my impression.

Wm. R. Buttler, Jr., being sworn, said: I reside at No. 134 First-avenue; I am a druggist, with a store corner of First-avenue and Eighth-street; (bottle shown;) this bottle came from my establishment; the prescription now shown me is the one that I put up; the contents of the bottle are the same as called for in the prescription; I put up the mixture on the 28th of last January; the contents of the bottle when I put up the mixture were 15 grains of iodide of potassium, 2 drams water, 1½ drams syrup of white sugar, and 4 drops tincture of iodine; the whole contents of the bottle would not have injured the child.

A paper was then offered in evidence emanating from the house surgeon of the Child's Nursery and Hospital, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, certifying that the child in question is now living and under the care of that institution.

At this stage of the proceedings the counsel for the prosecution expressed his belief in the innocence of both the accused, and said he was willing to abandon the prosecution. The magistrate thereupon honorably acquitted both the accused, who expressed their indignation against those who were vile enough for base purposes to arraign two respectable gentlemen upon the charge of murder.

Fires Yesterday.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 47 John-street, occupied by J. B. Brown, dealer in railroad literature and stationery, who sustained a loss of $3,000 on stock and fixtures. The second floor is occupied by Frost & Todd, importers of silverware and gold pens. The stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by water. The first and fourth floors are occupied by Howiland, Churchman & England, importers of China and glassware. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by water and smoke on the fourth floor. The building forms an L, with a frontage on Dutch-street, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000. All of the above losses are covered by insurance. No. 45 John-street, occupied by E. R. Lambert, dealer and importer of paper and other stationery, was somewhat damaged, and the occupant sustained a loss of $500 by water and smoke. Insured in City companies.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in a shed attached to the mattress manufactory of Messrs. Wright & Schott, at No. 475 First-avenue, being caused by some feathers drying in a cylinder catching fire from the furnace. Damage to stock $2,000, to building trifling.

An alarm was given at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a fire at No. 149 Laurens-street. Another was given at 7:25 o'clock P. M. for a fire at No. 457 Broadway, resulting in trifling damage in both instances.

The Driving of Cattle Through our Streets—Change in the Routes.

The following order was issued yesterday by Superintendent Kennedy, relative to the driving of cattle through the public streets. It will be seen that the old routes are considerably changed:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1867.

To the Captains of Police:

General Order No. 500.—The Metropolitan Board of Health, at a meeting held on 9th inst., rescinded their resolution of May 2, 1867, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the following streets and avenues in the City of New-York be, and the same are, hereby designated as the streets and avenues through which cattle, sheep, pigs and swine may be driven in said City, pursuant to chapter 700, of the laws of 1867, viz.: West-street, Manhattan, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, Forty-second and Corlears streets, in their entire lengths; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths; Second-avenue, northwardly from Forty-second-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-st.; Fifth-av., between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Eighth-avenue, from Sixtieth-street northwardly; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Sixtieth-street; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Manhattan-street to Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Second-avenue; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth avenue; Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to Hell-gate Ferry; transverse road through Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to First-avenue; Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; Thirteenth-avenue, between Eleventh-avenue and Little West Twelfth-street; Little West Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Goerck-street, from Third-street to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; and South-street, from Burling-slip to Corlears-street.

Resolved, That no drove of cattle, while being so driven, shall consist of more than twenty head; nor any drove of sheep of more than 250 head; nor any drove of swine or pigs of more than fifty head. But droves of cattle arriving in the City by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading to any existing cattle-yard, through the streets and avenues designated, without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by not less than one attendant to every twenty head.

You will see that the requirements of these resolutions are, in every respect, complied with in your Precinct. Persons offending in driving such animals on any other than the streets and avenues above designated, or at any other time than the hours named in the law, are liable to arrest for the offence

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Geo. W. Dilks, Inspector.

International Caledonian Games.

The first of a series of international Caledonian games will be held at Jones' Wood, in this City, on June 27. The idea of an international affair of this kind has been a subject of discussion among the members of the Caledonian Club of this City for some time. It has now taken tangible shape, and if carried out according to the official programme, will be the means of still further tightening the ties that bind together the children of the heather in this their adopted country.

Among the sons of Old Scotia in their native land the athletic sports practiced at their annual gatherings are a great institution. The festivals sometimes last four or five days, and call together contestants from all parts of the country. Prizes are given to those who excel in the various feats of strength and agility, and feasts are held to commemorate the occasion.

The programme of the international games does not differ materially from that put forth by the Caledonian Club at their annual reunion, but on this occasion the prizes are more numerous and of greater value. It is expected that the principal Caledonian Clubs of Edinburgh, Glasgow and other European cities, will send delegates to this meeting of the clans, to engage in friendly rivalry at their favorite games. A numerous delegation is also expected from Canada, and from the principal cities of this country. Extensive preparations are being made to receive and entertain all who may wish to enter the lists, and as the sons of Scotia are proverbial for their hospitality, guests from abroad will be well cared for.

The programme as officially announced, with the prizes and their value, is as follows.

	First Prize.	Second.	Third.
1. Putting the Heavy Stone	Gold medal	$20	$10
2. Putting the Light Stone	Gold medal	20	10
3. Running Jump	Gold medal	20	10
4. Heavy Hammer	Gold medal	20	10
5. Light Hammer	Gold medal	20	10
6. Running High Leap	Gold medal	20	10
7. Highland Fling	Gold medal	20	10
8. Short Race	Gold medal	20	10
9. Boys' Race, (under 12)	$5	3	2
10. Wheelbarrow Race	10	7	5
11. Vaulting with the Pole	Gold medal	20	10
12. Tossing the Caber	Gold medal	20	10
13. The Long Race	Gold medal	20	10
14. The Broadsword Dance	Gold medal	20	10
15. Standing High Leap	Gold medal	20	10
16. Sack Race	$10	7	5
17. Hitch and Kick	Gold medal	20	10
18. Hurdle Race	Gold medal	20	10
19. Boys' Hurdle Race, (under 15)	$5	3	2
20. Running Hop, Step and Jump	Gold medal	20	10
21. Quoits, (Played outside the Circle)	Gold medal	20	10

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.

Yesterday a trot for a sweepstakes of $150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off on the Union Course, L. I. The horses that contended for the purse were D. Pfifer's b. g. *Colonel Roberts*, John Rogers' s. g. *Dandy*, and Hiram Howe's br. g. *Tony Pastor*. The latter was favorite in the betting, and even after the first heat, in which he was the last horse, he still had the call. *Colonel Roberts* won the first and second heats, doing considerable running in both, and in the third he carried this gait to such an extent that the judges distanced him, and gave the heat to *Tony Pastor*. *Tony* won the fourth and fifth heats also, and, consequently, carried off the race. This is the first race that Hiram Howe, who succeeded his lamented uncle, Hiram Woodruff, as trainer, has won this season.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., Saturday, May 11.—Sweepstakes $150, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

Hiram Howe's br. g. Tony Pastor	3	3	1	1	1
John Rogers' s. g. Dandy	2	2	2	2	2
D. Pfifer's b. g. Col. Roberts	1	1	dist.		

Time—2:48, 2:50, 2:49, 2:51, 2:54.

Death of Denis Reedy.

We regret to announce the death of Denis Reedy, of Montreal, the celebrated steeple-chase jockey and trainer, who died at the hotel at the Seacaucus Course, New-Jersey, on Friday night last, of enlargement of the liver. He owned, trained, and when in health invariably rode, the famous steeple-chaser and hurdle-racer *Zigzag*, and had only recently arrived at Seacaucus with him to take part in the coming meeting.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A LETTER.

On Thursday last, Mr. Richard McAghan, one of the managers of the Paterson Express Company, at No. 186 Chambers-street, left the office on business, David J. O'Connell being left in charge. While so employed a letter containing $45 was brought in from Paterson, which letter was stolen by O'Connell, and the contents appropriated to his own use. Detective Tilley and Officer Manley, of the Third Precinct, arrested O'Connell yesterday, when he confessed his guilt, and stated that he had used the money to pay off his indebtedness to a military company in Brooklyn. He was held for trial in default of bail. The prisoner is a native of Ireland and 22 years of age.

PICKPOCKET.

George Johnson was arrested yesterday on the charge of picking the pocket of Herman Bernbarbier, of No. 71 Catherine-street, as he stood on the corner of Oak and Pearl streets, yesterday morning. The thief was caught in the act by Officer Oates, and fully committed for trial in default. He only obtained $1 10.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of John Smith, proprietor of the disorderly house, No. 19 Howard-street, the descent upon which by the Police was previously reported. Officer Campbell, the complainant, was cross-examined at length by counsel, but no new facts appeared except that the prisoner had thrown bricks from an upper window. The magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY BY A PORTER.

Messrs. T. D. Boughton & Co. No. 85 Warren-street, have for over a year missed large quantities of zinc, white lead, &c., the aggregate value of which amounted to $2,500. The firm applied to Capt. Greer, of the Third Precinct, for assistance. Detective Tilley and Officer Murray, having taken charge of the case, saw yesterday morning, while watching the premises, a horse and cart driven up by a man named Thomas Rourke. He was received by the porter, Dennis Desmond, when the pair lifted a barrel of linseed oil and one of white lead, valued at $90, into the wagon, which was rapidly driven off by Rourke. He was intercepted near Broadway by Detective Tilley, and taken to the station-house. Rourke stated that he had been employed by Desmond to take the goods to Brooklyn, and he had performed such jobs frequently before. The porter was also arrested and he confessed the larcenies, saying that he had sold the stolen goods to S. S. Armstrong, in Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, for sums far below their real value. Armstrong was subsequently arrested, and he confessed to his share in the matter; denying all guilty knowledge, however. No evidence was offered against him before the magistrate, and he was accordingly discharged. Both the other prisoners were held for trial.

THE EMMLER CASE.

In the charge of larceny against Henry Emmler, a full report of which appeared in yesterday's Times, Justice Hogan yesterday announced that he had dismissed the complaint, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

HOTEL THIEF.

George S. Adams, a clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel, arrested a Frenchman named Eugene De Angelos, 34 years of age, whom he detected in the act of entering room No. 238, occupied by Warren Leland, with felonious intent. The prisoner was duly photographed at Police Headquarters, and then arraigned before the magistrate, when he was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY.

A lad, named George Smith, was arraigned upon the charge of burglary, in having forced an entrance into the premises Nos. 5 to 13, Seventh-street, occupied as a restaurant by Albert S. Lane. The affair occurred on Wednesday last, and the accused was arrested yesterday under circumstances which are said to point strongly against him. He was committed to answer in default of bail.

POLICY DEALING.

John Curtis, the proprietor of an exchange office at No. 154 Forsyth-street, was arrested upon the complaint of Lewis Stern, a peddler, who charges him with selling "policy" tickets. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

CONTINUING A NUISANCE.

A shell-lime manufacturer named James Mills, having a kiln in East Eighteenth-street, near Avenue A, was arraigned for refusing to discontinue the nuisance, as directed by the Board of Health several days ago. He was held for examination in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A MAY-DAY EXPERIENCE.

A young woman named Carrie Callender, residing at No. 80 West Tenth-street, preferred a complaint against two colored men, named Joseph and John Johnson, whom she charges with stealing a gold watch, valued at $65, from her, while engaged on May-day in removing her furniture from No. 16 East Houston-street. Both the accused were held for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Discharge of the Belknap Robbers.—Phil. Stanly, Wm. Walton, Jack Wright and Charley Banford, who were some time since arrested by the United States Detectives in connection with Marshal Murray, on a charge of robbing United States Paymaster Belknap, and held in custody, were on Friday released on application of their counsel, Judge Stuart, to the authorities at Washington. The amount of money stolen was between $100,000 and $200,000. Whether the arrested parties were proved to be innocent, or what were the grounds of the discharge has not transpired.

Robbery in a Barber's Shop.—Mr. F. J. Barrett, of the firm of Barrett & Co., No. 36 Beaver-street, entered the barber shop in William-street, near Exchange-place, yesterday afternoon, and hung up his coat previous to submitting himself to the operator. When the operation was completed he looked for his coat, and discovered that it was gone, and with it a pocket-book containing $175 in cash and a note of hand for $5,000. The Police have been given a good description of the supposed thief, and they are in search of him.

Death of an Organist.—The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police found Mr. William A. King, the well-known organist, lying dead on the sidewalk, near the corner of Thirty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning. Deceased was 50 years of age, and is supposed to have died of exhaustion and exposure. Coroner Gover was duly notified, and he will hold an inquest at the Morgue, to which place the remains had been removed.

The Columbia College School of Mines.—The annual examination in this school will commence on Wednesday next, at the College Buildings. The school has proved a great success, and numbers 109 students. The vast and constantly increasing mining interests of the country necessitated the establishment of a school where students could gain a scientific and practical knowledge of mining, such as is here furnished.

Sunday-school Anniversary.—The Sunday-schools connected with the Universalist Churches of this City will celebrate their anniversary to-morrow, commencing at 2 P. M., in the "Church of Divine Paternity," (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. There will be singing by 1,000 children, and addresses by Rev. Messrs. Chapin, Sawyer, Brooks, Lee, Demarest and Bartholomew.

Sale of Furniture and Works of Art at Auction.—The large stock of elegant furniture, silver plate, paintings, bronzes and works of art belonging to Daniel Marley, No. 557 Broadway, is to be sold at auction by Leeds & Miner, commencing at 10 A. M. to-morrow, and continuing every day till Friday, inclusive. Mr. Marley retires from business with an ample fortune.

Sudden Death.—During yesterday forenoon an unknown and aged German died suddenly, at No. 298 Seventh-avenue. It appears that deceased arrived in this City a few days ago, from Utica, N. Y., intending to proceed to Europe by the steamer sailing for Hamburg yesterday. The Police have notified Coroner Gover, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Not Much of a Pickpocket.—The charge against Thomas A. Kirkwood, of picking the pocket of Henry A. Kearney, (reported yesterday,) has been withdrawn, the complainant having become convinced that there was no felonious intent in the act.

Death of Henry B. Jenkins.—Henry B. Jenkins, of Wall-street, died yesterday morning in St. Luke's Hospital of dropsy.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Sunday-school Anniversary.—The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday schools (Western District) will be held on Tuesday, 21st of May, when it is expected that some 25,000 children will be out in procession. Exercises will first be held in the different churches, consisting of singing, prayer and short addresses. After which the lines will be formed, and the children, with their banners, will march and countermarch in the streets designated for each division. There will be in all five divisions. Of the Northern—Samuel L. Parsons, Marshal, Wm. Hadden, Dr. Wm. Jarvie and John R. Morris, Assistants; the parade will be on Clinton-avenue. Western Division—George A. Bell, Marshal, and Henry D. Peck, Assistant; parade on Monroe-place, Pierrepont-street, Montague-terrace and Remsen-street. Eastern Division—Ellsworth P. Maltby, Marshal, and Daniel N. Lasher, Assistant; parade on Washington-avenue, right on Fulton-avenue. Southern Division—A. T. Baldwin, Marshal, W. H. Willis and George E. Shaw, Assistants; parade Clinton-street, north of President-street. Gowanus Division—Wm. T. Morford, Marshal; parade on Third-avenue and Fifteenth-street. Should the weather prove unfavorable the parade will be postponed until the next fair day.

Burglaries.—The coal office of T. B. Hudson, corner of Kent and Flushing avenues, was feloneously entered on Friday night last by sawing out the lock of the door. The thieves then proceeded to blow the safe open with gunpowder, in which they succeeded, and abstracted $130 therefrom, with which they escaped. This is the third coal office that has been entered during the past week, and in each case the safe was blown open by means of gunpowder....On Thursday night last, the cellar under Neil McGouldrich's liquor store, corner of Water and Pearl streets, was broken into by thieves, who drew out two barrels of ale. About 12 o'clock the same night, an officer of the Forty-second Police Precinct gave chase to two boys who were carrying a demijohn. They entered a hallway in Water-street, and dropping the vessel, escaped. The demijohn was found to be filled with ale drawn from the barrels stolen from the place above stated.

Casualties.—A laborer named Hugh Quigley, while hoisting a bale of cotton from the first to the third floors of Harbeck's stores in Furman-street, near Wall-street, on Friday, was struck on the back of the neck by a falling bale and instantly killed. The bale fell a distance of some fifty feet. The body of the unfortunate man was conveyed to his late residence in Plymouth-street, and the Coroner notified. ....A boy named Edward Bowden, aged 13 years, while carrying a younger brother named William, aged 19 months, across Myrtle-avenue, near Duffield-street, yesterday, was run over by a farm wagon driven by Mr. George Watts. Both children were seriously but not fatally injured. They were taken to their home in Johnson-street by the Police.

Picking Pockets under Peculiar Circumstances.—The alleged pickpocket, Catharine Martin, was partially examined before Justice Dailey yesterday and remanded. The accused is charged by Mr. John Duffy, of No. 112 Gold-street, W. D., with robbing him of a pocket-book containing $300 in greenbacks. The complainant is about 60 years of age and has a wife and family. He admitted on the witness stand that he became acquainted with the accused in June last at Fort Greene, and since that time had frequently visited New-York assignation houses and remained all night with her. He also admitted that they had been on a drinking bout at the time of the robbery. The money has not been recovered.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—A German barber named Philip Ulmer, 45 years of age, doing business at No. 86 Meserole-street, E. D., attempted self-destruction by taking Paris green at an early hour yesterday morning, but his life was saved by the prompt attendance of a physician, who applied the usual remedies. Ulmer has been on the verge of insanity for about five months, in consequence of his wife having perished in Wyckoff's Woods, Greenpoint, by exposure, while she was wandering about in a deranged state of mind.

Deadly Fight Between Women.—Two women named Bridget Monahan and Ellen Brown, aged respectively 35 and 37 years, residing in Taylor's-row, Kent avenue, E. D., had a desperate fight in the yard rear of their residence, about 5:30 o'clock last evening. During the melée, Mrs. Monahan struck Mrs. Brown upon the head with an axe, inflicting a very severe but not dangerous wound. Both women were arrested by Sergt. W. H. Maddox and Officer Lewis, of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.—The following wills were proved in this Court last week: Rem. Hegeman, Flatlands; Wm. C. Logan, Peter Stromberger, John Hutchings, Eliza A. Espelletta, Sarah Quick, Michael Carns and Mary Gray, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons: John O'Dea, Frederick Green, Conklin Hoyt, Rem. Lefferts, John H. Martin, Orange H. Draper, Wm. Logue, Hannah Smith, all of Brooklyn.

Held on a Charge of Highway Robbery.—A sawyer, named William McCarty, residing at the corner of North Ninth and First streets, E. D., was yesterday held in bonds by Justice Dailey to answer a charge of assault and highway robbery, preferred by Michael Russell, of No. 632 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. The offence was committed at Greenpoint.

Mme. Ristori at the Academy of Music.—Mme. Ristori has consented to appear in "Marie Stuart," at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., on the occasion of the benefit to be given for the two Italian schools in New-York. These schools have hitherto been supported by the Italian Benevolent Society, aided by private donations.

Burglary and Robbery.—The coal office of F. D. Hudson, Kent and Flushing avenues, E. D., was burglariously entered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the safe blown open and the place robbed of $35 in pennies and surveying instruments valued at $175. The latter belonged to the Nassau Water Board.

Counterfeits.—Several attempts were made last evening to pass counterfeit 10s on the National Bank of Rochester, N. Y. They are so poorly executed, however, that almost any one can detect the fraud.

The Excise Law.—James Nicholson, who keeps a grocery corner of Franklin and Flushing avenues, was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday on the charge of exposing liquors for sale without a license. He was held to bail for examination.

Sneak Thieving.—A sneak thief entered the premises of Mrs. Tocque, No. 127 York-street, on Friday evening, and stole a coat worth $30, with which he escaped.

Arrests by the Police.—The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 413, mostly for petty offences.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken Dry Dock.—The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company have just completed their immense dock in Hoboken, the largest in the United States. In length it is 360 feet, and can, by parting the sections, be extended to 400. It is 92 feet wide, and has an elevating power of 8,000 tons. It was proposed yesterday to raise the steamship *Celestial Empire*, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the preparations were completed it was deemed unadvisable to proceed. A large number of visitors were present, and the machinery was put in motion to show the working process. A plentiful luncheon was provided at the Cottage by the Company, to which probably four hundred visitors paid their profound respects. The *Celestial Empire* will be raised early next week.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, was found floating in the ferry slip at the Pavonia Ferry, and was taken in charge by Coroner Warren, of Jersey City. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height, sandy complexion, and was dressed in dark clothes. On his person was found a pass from the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, dated April 15, on which was inserted the name of August Killens. The deceased is supposed to be the same person that jumped overboard from the ferry bridge and was drowned, about three weeks since.

Firemen's Visit and Presentation.—A delegation from the members of Perseverance Hose Company No. 5, of Philadelphia, arrived in Jersey City on Friday afternoon on a mission to Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1. They brought with them a large and elegant frame containing forty photographs of the active members of Perseverance Company, and in the centre there was a complimentary inscription to Liberty Company No. 1. The presentation speech was made by J. E. Bonham, of Philadelphia, which was responded to by Benj. Van Riper on behalf of the recipients. The affair was celebrated by a supper, accompanied by the usual speeches, toasts, &c.

Fall of a Dwelling-House.—About 6 o'clock on Friday evening a two-story brick building, at the corner of Boyden and State streets, Newark, occupied as a boarding-house and saloon by Joseph Dutton, fell in a mass of ruins. The street having been graded, the building was left standing quite high, and the owner was adding a basement story, the excavation of which was being made, and which caused the building to fall. The people received warning in time to escape. The owner, Henry Havill, loses about $3,000, and Mr. Dutton's loss on furniture and household effects was about $700.

A Man Crushed Under Car-wheels.—Shortly before 6 o'clock on Friday evening a man named Thomas Boyd, in the employ of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, at their coal dock in Hoboken, accidentally fell in front of a coal car, which was being moved along by hand, and had the bones of both legs crushed near the ankles by one of the wheels passing over them. He was conveyed to the Sisters' Charity Hospital, where the limbs were yesterday amputated by Dr. Chabert. The injured man resides at No. 92 Chambers-street, New-York, and his wife lives out to service in Cleveland.

A Dangerous Character.—Yesterday forenoon a man named Thomas Lynch was arraigned before Recorder Aldridge, of Hudson City, charged with being drunk and disorderly, shooting a calf, and threatening to serve a lot of children (who had been attracted by his antics) in the same cruel manner. He was fined $7 for violating a city ordinance, and was committed to the County Jail for being drunk and disorderly.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday afternoon, Edwin Baldwin, a young son of Wm. A. Baldwin, residing on the South Orange Road, was accidentally thrown from a loaded cart which struck some obstacle, and falling upon his head was instantly killed.

Firemen's Visit.—Neptune Hose Company No. 1 of Newark, will visit Bridgeport on Monday, and take part in the parade of the Fire Department of that place on Tuesday.

The Sunday Law.—The law requiring the closing of liquor and other places of business will be strictly enforced in Jersey City to-day. Newspaper-stores and shaving-shops are allowed to keep open until 9 A. M.

Special Election.—A special election was held in the Second Ward, Bergen, on Friday, when Col. Geo. W. Thorn, Republican, was elected Councilman over J. W. Soper, Democrat, by 23 majority.

Passengers Sailed.

May 11—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—George Hughes and lady, New-York; P. McD. Collins, J. R. and J. R. Doolittle, W. F. Schiedt, Japan; Robert Sullivan, H. M. Steele, John H. Uray, New-York; Edward Bull, New-York; Capt. Elmhirst, Capt. Rooke, Lieut. Waller, British Army, London, C. W.; Robert Frost, Edward A. Giller, Illinois; Lorenza C. de Estrado, Philadelphia; Mrs. Murphy, Lawrence, Mass.; Miss Cockshold, Lawrence; Mrs. Wm. Whiteside and child, Miss Bull, New-York; Mrs. Bewley and child, Mrs. Gillibrande and child; Mr. Gray, Thad. Flanagan, Philadelphia; Joseph Hamill, St. Louis; Mrs. Lawrence and maid-servant, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. E. Hey, Miss Hey, Philadelphia; Richard Williamson, Philadelphia; Thomas Ryan, W. Bayley, C. J. Fox, Cuba; Edward Lenisen and wife, New-Orleans; Mrs. Carrick, Miss Johnstone, Paterson; M. C. Vincent, H. Nathan, M. A. Dietz, England; Wm. Abbott, England; Townsend Whilan, wife and Miss Whilan; Mrs. G. W. Smalley, two children and servant, New-York; Mrs. J. Stewart, C. D. Robbins and J. Robbins, W. M. Neill, wife and two children; J. Walker, Mrs. S. Walker, child and nurse, M. M. Walker and J. F. J. Walker, Mrs. Morrison, W. R. Morrison, J. H. Morrison, child and nurse, Cincinnati; Joseph Wilde and lady, W. H. Garrard, Pittsburgh; Wm. Jackson, H. Peters, C. H. Humrick, Philadelphia; Benjamin H. Hussey, Pittsburgh; Wm. F. H. Hathaway, New-Bedford; Manuel Estrada and Raphael Estrada, Philadelphia; Miss Jones, Miss Lewis, Miss Schonberg, Miss Mary and Miss Hannah Tickle, Chicago; Miss Johnstone, Cincinnati; Miss Mary Sides, Louis Seitz and lady, Miss Adams, Miss Mulligan, Thomas Slavin and lady, of St. Louis; Charles F. Jones, Mr. Rogers, James Raback and lady, of New-Orleans; H. W. Wilkes, C. H. Clifton, of Cincinnati; Henry Weil and Bernard Weil, of Kentucky; W. L. Braidereford, J. H. Burkhardt, Robert Rice, of England; R. Martinez and M. Aycona, of New-Orleans; James Bowman and lady; T. G. Coit, of Newark; H. J. Cox, Dr. T. C. Brinsmade and lady; Miss Warren, of Troy; Miss Hillhouse, of New-Haven; Joseph J. Lewis and Lady, C. T. Lewis and lady, Thomas Little and lady, of Pittsburgh; Horace Perkins, Allen C. Lewis, of Chicago; Jno. Morrison, of Cincinnatti; Rev. S. Kerr, of Pittsburgh; L. I. Natkin, P. Coleman, of Philadelphio; G. W. Smally, Charles A. Perkins, (U. S. Consul to Stockholm,) Wm. Fletcher, Robert Jackson, of England; Andrew Jackson, of Astoria; A. Gaffu, A. Heinemann, H. Kettell, Joseph Stuart, Wm. Whiteside, of New-York; J. J. Burns, F. A. Durnage, G. P. Burnham, John Barnes, C. W. Fopham, E. M. Merrill, Mr. Schwarz, H. H. Stanley, C. C. Uylie, E. Van Guarbeck, Henry David, James W. Good, J. W. Gillespie, J. H. Gillespie, Joseph Lindow, G. W. Rouse, of Charleston, S. C.; J. Chambers, Francisco Saralyin, Erzebio Lopalequi, Antinio Somozo, Juan Lubon, Bandilir Corominas, Joseph Fisher, Samuel Leisan, Col. Hibbert, (British army;) C. Johnstone and servant, John Richardson, Miss Lucy Arthur, Jane Ellis, James L. Morrison, of England.

May 11—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—George G. Lyon, J. Lyon, Buffalo; S. Craven, Newton, Ohio; Donald Mackenzie, England; George Williams, England; J. S Walsh, Washington; L. De Witt, Holland; Richard Vansill, Rock Island, Ill.; J. T. Webster, Chicago; H. A. Small, William Small, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Francis George, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Corbon, New-York; Charles E. Dobson, Frank Dobson, New-York; Mr. St. Dabban, England; Mr. Hoe and child, Mo.; Rev. M. Duggan, Mr. Lym Lerme, D. Gillespie, and Master Robert Gillespie, New-York; Robert Browse, Wheeling; D. Mitchell, Conn.; Fred. Foulkes, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, Peter B. Oltenbridge and C. E. Frith, Bermuda; Mrs. Elorga Browse, Wheeling; Miss Neville, England; Miss E. M. Goggan, Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. Penderville, Chicago; Maurice Penderville and W. Penderville, Henry Washington, G. Washington, Chicago; Louis Ducher, Philadelphia; Robert Fitzherbert, England; H. Calvy, York, England, with others in the steerage.

May 11.—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Forbes, Miss Pauline Forbes and maid, Miss Fannie Forbes, Miss Lilie Forbes, C. Forbes, Master P. Forbes, Miss F. Forbes and maid, Mrs. Samuel Warner and daughter, New-York; Hon. Horatio King and son, Washington; Mrs. L. Eidlitz and 3 children, Miss H. Eidlitz, Master Eidlitz, Dr. J. C. Dalton, Dr. G. Kimball, Dr. Fordise Barker, Hon. John M. Brodhead, Mrs. Brodhead, Miss A. Adams, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. W. H. McVickar and maid, Misses McVicker, W. E. Beck, New-York; D. S. Page, Illinois; Thomas M. Smith, Cairo; Mrs. W. J. Hutchins and daughter, Texas; Mrs. Sarah H. Dow, Miss Grace Hayward, Morris Dow, Boston; Chas. Hunter, New-Orleans; C. O. Donnell, Mrs. E. Caznoll, Mrs. F. Killip, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. Bech, Miss M. Bech, Miss S. Bech and maid, Master Bech, New-York; Mrs. David Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wing, Miss Addie H. Comstock, M. S. Brooks, Jos. E. Silliman, Mrs. Scott, Miss C. Scott, New-Orleans; Miss Maggie Barker, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bond and maid, New-York; Mrs. Danagan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Switt and maid, Rev. J. G. Ralston, J. C. Larimore, J. W. Trader, Missouri; Capt. J. C. Grayson, Philadelphia; Mrs. and Mrs. T. Poultney, Baltimore; Miss S. Furniss, Miss C. Furniss, New-York; Miss L. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. J. H. Carter, Baltimore; Master Lee Carter, E. H. Trowbridge, C. H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; Mrs. Hodge and daughter, A. C. Downing, Mrs. W. H. McVickar, Misses McVickar and maid, New-York, Dr. Townsend and son, Philadelphia; Theodore Jonanique, S. Block, New-York; Mrs. D. A. Wells, Washington; B. C. Foss, C. D. Foss, Morris Hoopes, Philadelphia; C. Parrish, Philadelphia; Albert Ebert, Chicago; Jos. G. Fuller, San Francisco; Mrs. D. Lane, Miss C. Lane, W. H. Bobe, New-York; Mrs. Boroman, Misses L. and D. Boroman, J. B. Poniso, Mrs. Poniso, Jules Poniso, Havre; Aug. Poniso, Emilie Poniso, Pierre Poniso, Nicola Poniso, Jean Poniso, Peter Poniso, L. Homme, Mme. L. Homme, Miss L. Homme and maid, Mr. and Mrs. F. Berthond, Brooklyn; Mrs. and Miss Chabassol, Louis Chapperon, E. Westfall, Aug. Dawriac, L. Ottenheimer, A. E. Misterfal, three daughters and maid, St. Louis. Total, 135.

May 11.—*In steamship Wm. Penn, for Brest and London*—Antonio M. Ros and four nephews, Horace Allan, Mrs. Mary Westbrook, J. E. Van Ser Biglarots and wife, Jacob Mercelis, Mrs. Julia M. Olin and son, R. Herques and wife, Miss Julia Lynch, Miss Janette Montgomery, John Ross, wife and family, C. F. Podenstein, Thomas Portens and wife, Adam Hay and family, Miss Georgiana Reed, Geo. Stevenson, Miss Ann Coleson, John Baldwin and family, Frank J. Eng and lady, Volney Hascall and wife, Mrs. Richard McEames and family, George Bottier, A. P. Ward, F. B. Plimpton, Levi S. Holden, John P. Des Torgso and family, Rev. E. Taylor and family, Miss Cornelia Cock, Miss Carrie Dennis, H. S. Gilbert, Dr. Joseph Sill and wife, G. Tombesi, Joshua Harrison and wife, Dr. P. S. Grimes, Jas. Jones, Miss J. P. Potter, Mrs. Martha Batchelor, Judge Dickson and family, William Light, Mrs. A. Warley and family, Valentine Smith, Horace M. Peck, Julius Burrows and lady, G. D. L'Hailser, Dr. Wm. E. Underwood and wife, William Capell, Walter Tate, George Ward, P. L. Phillips, William H. Andrews, John Mickle, Chas. Cox, Mme. Vandefour, John Lebros and wife, Mrs. Mary Hearn and wife, Benj. Warner and wife, F. O'Rourke, Geo. Blinks and family, John C. Ballinger and family, Wm. Waddell, John Wiarda and family, Capt. John Shepard, Mrs. W. P. Fish, Miss Oliver Russell, Joseph Pruda, J. A. Holmes and wife, Geo. Kingham and wife, Mrs. S. Harwood, Adolf Poalmann, Mrs. Jane Springer, H. S. Beales, J. S. Bliss, Joseph Knap and wife, John Bellam and wife, Emile Bertier, Julie Bertier, T. Anderson and wife, Geo. Pegg and wife, S. Hoffman, E. Thomas, E. S. Harris and wife, and 72 in the steerage.

May 11—*In steamship Columbia, for Liverpool*—J. M. Taylor and lady, Mrs. Strang, Miss Charlotte Strang, Waukegan, Ill.; John A. Waite and Wm. Gardner, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. W. H. Randel, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Hiram Houston and lady, Stockton, Me.; Miss J. Davis, Somerville, Mass.; Rev. Geo. Thacher, Keokuk, Iowa; Rev. James Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Miss Mary Price, Miss Sarah Price, Chicago; Rev. Richard Morse, New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. Dr. M. Everett Dwight, Gustavus C. Brown, Louis Doched, Mrs. Cruikshanks, Mr and Mrs. George Craig, Mrs. Robert Morphet, Miss Jane Clark, Mrs. W. F. Peck and 2 children, Theodore H. Vosburgh, New-York; Aleck C. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Mary Stevens, Miss Abby Williams, Miss Mary Williams, L. L. Ryerson, Boston; Geo. F. Douthwaite, Hartford; Com. George Gearn and Miss Isabella C. Gearn, Newburgh, N. Y.; G. Livingston Morse, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong, John M. Pirnie, Miss Catherine Pirnie and Master John Pirnie, Brooklyn; Rev. Albino Magno, Mrs. White, Miss E. White, Miss Harrison, Hoboken; Fred. Kemp, Germany; John Gordon, Alleghany City, Ohio; Robert G. Lowe, Louisiana; Rev. F. Martin Meagher, Pittsburgh; John Mulligan, Arch. Sunter, Mobile, Ala.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Bethel Phelps, Dr. H. D. Joy, Mrs. Capt. Geo. E. Lane and son, Capt. J. M. Frailey, Prof. J. E. Clayton, Miss Finch, Charles Brace and wife, J. O. Cowles, J. J. Emery, Miss Beers, A. Icerewerer, Mrs. Horace Whitaker, D. C. Smith, Miss Rovers, mother and child, M. A. Kelsey, Moses Wicks and wife, Mrs. Hannah C. Staples and daughter, Mrs. R. E. Schofield, C. King, W. W. Bailey, F. H. O'Sullivan, Robert Ridgeway, H. Custer, G. W. Gibbs and wife, Miss Gardiner, Major S. R. Mears, E. R. Mears, Jas. Rippey, Rev. S. H. Marsh, wife and family, Benjamin Cole, A. Levine, wife and child, S. M. Thomas, Mrs. Westaway, F. J. R. McFarland, Henry Fish, Miss Nettie Dutcher, Mrs. M. M. Matthews, Mrs. S. A. Morse and child, L. Rapheal, P. Simperish and wife, H. C. Thomas, H. C. Somers, Mrs. Ingraham and child, Capt. Schemorhorn, Mrs. E. C. Failey, C. H. Hayden and wife, B. Blackstone, F. Bourne, Paul B. Bradley, wife and infant, P. S. Van Rensseleer, Jr., Mrs. Moody, John E. Stover and wife, Miss Jemima Hyler, G. Obarrio, Dr. F. Manuel Sagreda, H. J. Jordan and daughter, F. Baxter and wife, Miss Pryor, Mme. Vangoor, Rev. Isaac Mackay, F. J. Nickols, Miss G. F. Pearce, John Swyney, wife and family; George F. Wilson, Miss L. C. Keyes, Mrs. E. M. Wallace and son; W. E. Goodwin and wife; H. J. Parker, E. Knickerbocker; J. Bloomingdale, Charles F. Powell, V. L. Easiland, wife and two children; E. Temple, T. B. Howard, M. A. Ross, A. E. Hoc and wife, E. G. Hall, Mr. Conrad, Lieut. Hassen, Lieut. Hammond, D. A. Caldwell, H. V. Hawkins, G. C. Robbins, Miss Angie Wheeler, W. F. Peters, John D. Carten, M. Barkus, Capt. E. A. Covie, Miss Mary J. Kennedy, Capt. Farnsworth, H. C. Brooks, and a large number in second cabin and steerage; also a detachment of United States soldiers.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Montgomery, R. S. Tucker, Miss Conant, Mrs. H. G. Comp and wife, J. B. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Newlville, Lieut. A. Mahoney, 46th Infantry, Miss M. Jackson, G. H. Spencer, G. R. Hamson, W. G. Southwick and son, Joseph Sanderson, Hiram Quincy, Miss Maud Hendrickson, Philip Jenkins, Ramon Arango, C. Redding, C. H. Edwards, H. Greene, wife and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

May 11—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Miss E. Boyne, James Kennedy, Miss E. Lehtille, J. Stewart and lady, Aaron Coe, M. S. Schoonmaker, Capt. H. Sandford, lady and family, Mrs. T. H. Barnard, Wm. Belcher, G. W. A. Pilcher, Augustus Hough, James E. Sproul.

May 11—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lang and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Schaik and family, New-York; Max Frankenau, Miss Sophy Frankenau, Nuremberg; Miss Margaret Spengler, New-York; Mr. Gustavus Braunschweig, Prussia; Henry Pearson, Capel; John Evermann, California; William Schuster, Miss Anne Breiting, Ludwig Schnickel, Josephus Ruhland, Ludwig Wirth, New-York; Gen. Von Allen, New-York; James F. Von Allen, New-York; James P. S. Donnel, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Thomayer, Wien; John Schoppenkamper, Prussia; Miss Amelia Haas, Prussia; John B. Ludwig, Eugene Wernike, Leopold Thorsch, Prussia; Capt. W. Callin, Bremen; Wm. Bardel, Nuremberg; Mrs. C. Bloss, Stuttgart; Maurice Weiskopf, Mrs. M. Hoffman, Austria; Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Prussia; Augustus Kualke, Miss Eliza Sonneborn, Miss Ida Stroblander, H. Henry Schwaukhan, John Cornell, Hannover; Wm. Bender, Otto Dietsch, New-York; Henry Hausler, Emily Hulle and son, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ernst, Prussia; Mr. and Mrs. John Wohn, Prussia; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Teeger and family, Prussia; Mr. and Mrs. John Withmann, Ohio; Henry Dillberger, Prussia; Chas. Theiss, Prussia; Henry Brem, Prussia; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Rieger, Stuttgard; Miss Caroline Reining, Mr. and Mrs. T. Zehner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Henry Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Vincenz Engelhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Baum, Prussia; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Delitsh and family, New-York. Total—634.

May 11—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Mrs. E. Rosenthal, three children and servant, E. Meuss and wife, T. Heuchling, Mrs. Oppenheim, child and servant, M. Watermann, A. Reis and wife, G. Platzen, F. M. Baye, D. Hansen, Emma Hesse and others in the second cabin.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—Mrs. G. W. Welton, S. M. Wilson, wife and two children, Rev. Dr. Duff, Isaac Lankersheim, Mrs. E. Hunt, two children and servant, S. H. Green, Miss M. J. Moore, Mrs. H. W. Bradley, three children and two servants, Alfred Caldwell, wife and six children, George A. Ede, wife and child, E. N. Cook and wife, Mrs. Boise, J. W. Harker, wife, son and two children, Ebenezer Brown, William Greenwood, J. D. Conrad, wife and two children, John E. Abbott, Mrs. E. N. Torrey and child, Albert A. Leary, Jacob Detroaler, J. O. Eldridge and wife, Mrs. O. J. Denning and child, W. B. Cross, wife and infant; Thos. Boyle, Mrs. H. F. Eggery, J. M. Keeler, wife and infant; S. S. Littiehall, Mrs. Capt. Chas. Thorn, two children and servant; Mrs. T. M. Leuther, Miss E. F. Loyall, Mrs. Samuel Williams and child, Mrs. Thos. R. Walker, H. Kaiser, Parker Hinckley and wife, Mrs. R. W. Kirkham and two daughters, Mrs. Holbrook, daughter and son; A. F. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. Ackerman and child, John Jones, B. M. Cook, H. Waldron, O. D. Hoyt, D. Mead, Mrs. C. W. Rand, Mrs. G. W. Chandler, 2 children and servant, Mrs. E. H. Newell and child, Col. A. M. Pennington, wife, infant and servant, Mrs. W. M. Martin and son, Mrs. S. Churchman, J. S. Call, wife and 2 children, R. Lewis, Mrs. Jas. M. Raymond, Capt. Jas. Wiley and wife, Conrad Pfeil, wife and 4 children, J. S. Smith, wife, daughter and 3 children, John H. Gardner, Dr. L. C. Jordon and servant, Samuel Newman, Jas. Tommey, Jas. Phelan, wife, three children and servant, F. W. Macondray and wife, Miss Atherton, Mrs. A. W. Bradbury, three children and servant, Mrs. Small and Son, Miss Jenny Kennedy, Mrs. D. Mills and infant, H. H. Tirrell, John C. Rogers, Mrs. J. Gerenna, L. W. Voillier, John Marshall, J. Maitland, Chas. Murphy, W. L. Bushaus, Mrs. A. Sperry, two children and servant, Mrs. P. G. Sharp and two infants, Jas. D. Sharp, Albert Jacobs, W. P. Blake, wife and three children, T. Prichards, E. Bennet, Chas. Lane, T. J. Mead, Mrs. Fanny Morgan, J. Moynan and sister, James Dazet and wife, John Cabarns, Mrs. F. Ramirez, Dely Joseph, Mrs. M. Schleider and child, A. E. Labatie, E. Moses, Mrs. M. Buka, Mrs. D. R. Harvey, A. Miller, wife and five children; Henry East, W. Wadsworth and wife, Prosper Mayo, Mrs. Gerherding, daughter, son and two children; L. Pickering and wife, Mrs. G. R. Fitch and two children, Mrs. W. Parker and two daughters, Dr. J. P. Kluge, Mr. Mannel, Mr and Mrs. Jenny and infant, Mrs. Wallace, four children and nurse, Dr. Chambers, wife and three children, Manuel Bedeya and friend, A. Jenckes and brother, C. Landy, J. Blanco and son, J. M. Caroza and son, L. Duke and child, E. Castro, Samuel Mayor, T. Booker, Mrs. Herron and child, Velasquez and wife, M. Castro, Mrs. Bonilla, Mr. Gutierrez, Mr. Sellers, wife and infant; Mr. Riotte, wife and child; Thomas Gooch, S. Salazar and son, M. Caraza, A. Shultze, A. T. Dolding, Conrad Koep, Mrs. Koep and daughter, C. E. Braisted, Ed. Stokes, Mrs. Rudd Isidore Bruche, Mrs. Lane, W. B. Coyle, Mr. Livingston, wife, three children and servant; Mr. Chapman, wife and two children; T. Panaga, G. L. Winson, J. Allen and sister, Rev. T. K. Beethen, L. A. Frailey, Mr. L. de la Jena, Mr. A. Butler; A. Morales, John Freeman, J. Piunt, M. Vallerino, wife and servant; Capt. J. Crossland and child, Jules Maguire, P. Vallett, P. Border and wife, H. A. Vallette and infant, Samuel M. Quintney, G. Yooco, wife and two children; B. B. Grover, E. F. Bennett, John B. Anderson, wife and three children; W. A. Harris, Mrs. Robert White, Mrs. Alex. Jack, N. Hooper, wife and four children; W. M. Westgate, G. A. Knoche, Miss Anna Cann, Mrs. J. Kennedy and two children, G. Hasselgramm, R. Beroman, wife and daughter, Henry O. Hill, E. Franks, J. D. Duncan, J. Stewart, Mrs. L. S. Miner and child, Dave Chapman, Wm. Lippert, W. R. McDonald and child, Isaac Wolfe and wife, Thos. Golds, D. J. Hams, Chas. Stale, L. Chandler, Thos. Whitney, Jas. H. Faven and wife, Chas. Bulger, John Driggs, Joseph Potts, A. D. Doan, Joseph Engle, Wm. Lackey, James Rolph, B. J. Watson and wife, Geo. W. Bolmer, N. W. Shaw, D. Kenniston, S. W. Sprague, D. E. Comstock, Phineas Tibbetts, Geo. Wells, Frank O'Donnell, John Marchant, S. W. Frost, T. Corbiere and mother, Mrs. M. A. Hold, A. T. Colden, Robt. Bamford, wife, mother and infant, J. J. Martin, W. Hendspeth, Mrs. O. Helanes, Ed. Corrie, Wm. Allen, Wm. Coil, M. Foss, M. Cohen, Walter Monteith, W. H. Payne and 300 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—John Rowland, H. Fabre, Mrs. J. Lehman, M. J. Lehman, Mrs. J. H. Gradby and son, Miss S. J. Swan, Mrs. McGraw, W. C. D. Vaught, Mrs. Gonzales, Mrs. Bennett and son, Mrs. W. Denbrow, Miss K. Denbrow, Master P. Disbrow, George F. Cooke, George Deas, Mrs. A. P. Barnett, Mrs. C. J. McClellan, L. W. Terry, A. J. Mullany and son, B. W. Hyde, Mrs. W. J. Stark, Mrs. D. A. Tillotson and two nieces, A. R. Montgomery, Mrs. H. P. Kernachan, three children and two servants, O. W. Bird, W. A. Gasquet and wife, Mrs. Britt, J. W. Jones, Mrs. Avengo, child and servant, R. Rapps and wife, Miss J. Brigam, Miss J. Furnam, Miss G. T. Childs, Miss B. Green, Geo. Kincks, C. Denwick, Miss Page, Mrs. J. D. Myrick, Mrs. Foley and son.

In schr. Western Star, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Wm. Hurd, Capt. George Bush, Theo. Squire, N. E. Mason, Mrs. Margaret Wall, Miss Emma Shaifer, Miss Jenny Bush, McBeth Curry, Charles Bayne.

In steamship Ariadne, from Galveston—B. W. Allen, Jas. Sweeney, W. Grant, J. H. Brown, George Hallett, Chas. Lyons, J. M. Nash.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 46	Sun sets	7 07	Moon sets	1 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 28	Gov. Island	3 17	Hell Gate	4 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fulton, Townsend, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. F. Morgan & Co.; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., Smith & Brown; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Favorite, Bush, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks J. G. Paint, (Br.,) Embree, Nuevitas, B. F. Small & Co.; Christian Rankin, (Br.,) Higgins, Cork and a market, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs Pedro, Bray, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Eunice, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Vittoria, (Ital.,) Laura, Gibraltar for orders, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Amanda Jean, (Br.,) Webb, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix and St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Schooners Geo. Edgar, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Jane, Haskell, Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Ben, Jones, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; D. N. Saunders, Weeks, Rappahannock, Va., J. S. Smith & Co.; Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, St. Thomas via Granada, Peniston & Co.; Zampa, Johnson, Boston, F. M. Mayhew & Co.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Rhode Island, Hull, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Emily Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue steamer Kewannee, Lieut. Irish, commanding, Key West 2d inst., via Charleston 60 hours.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow April 26, and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 532 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had westerly winds the first part of the passage; the latter part variable. May 1, lat. 53 17, lon. 24 44, passed Bremen bark Argonaut, bound W. May 6, lat. 43 43, lon. 48 41, saw ship Stanley, bound W. 9th, lat. 41 56, lon. 64 44, saw H. B. M. gunboat No. 1,596, under union jack, strg. N. E. 10th, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 47, passed steamship Malta; same day, 11:30 A. M., passed Bremen steamship America, both bound E.

Steamship Hammonia, Ehlers, of and from Hamburg April 28, via Southampton May 1, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. May 6, had a strong N. W. gale. 7th, lat. 44, lon. 44 30, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound W. 9th, lat. 41 45, lon. 57 40, saw ship Polar Star, bound E.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 4th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Left Mississippi Bar 5th inst.; in the Gulf of Mexico, encountered a heavy S. E. gale, which lasted 48 hours; 10th, 6:30 P. M., 35 miles N. of Hatteras, met steamships Herman Livingston, Morro Castle and Ocean Bird.

Steamship Arizona, Harris, Aspinwall May 4, with mails, specie and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 6, Jerome Durnas, one of the crew, died, and was buried at sea. 8th, passed a bark, bound N., showing a white signal, with blue border and a square in the centre.

Steamship Ariadne, Sawyer, Galveston, via Key West and Charleston May 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 3, lat. 29 30, lon. 78 50, fell in with steamship Haze, disabled, and towed her into Charleston.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen via Southampton April 30, with mdse. and passengers Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool March 22, with mdse. and 311 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. May 4, lat. 41 14, lon. 63 58, signalized one of the National Co.'s steamers, hence for Liverpool. 5th, lat. 40 55, lon. 67 53, signalized steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize, Hond.,) Bates, Montevideo 55 ds., with wool, hides and 2 passengers to F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark Rodolfo, (Aust.,) Gladulich, Trieste 90 ds., with mdse. to order. Had very heavy weather during the passage.

Brig Century, (of Jersey,) Maignaw, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 46 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Volunteer, (of Padstow, Eng.,) Searl, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Nassau 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to F. T. Montell & Bartow. 4th inst., off Charleston, saw schr. Norah, of Portsmouth, N. H., bd. N.; the crew were pumping her.

Schr. Navigator, Perry, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Hodges, Washington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Naples 58 ds., with fruit, &c., to order.

Schr. James Winans, Holmes, York River, Va., with oysters.

Schr. Belle Creole, ——, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Farrell, Norwalk.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

The following steamships have left port to-day: Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Glasgow; Teutonia, for Hamburg; Fulton, for Havre; City of Paris and Denmark, for Liverpool; Wm. Penn, for London; Fah-Kee, for Nuevitas and St. Jago; Manhattan, El Cid, Missouri, Gen. Meade, and John Gibson, for domestic ports. Ship Escort. Brigs Alice Franklin and Hebe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 11—Arr. steamers Equator, from New-York; Glaucus, do.; barks Volunteer, Messina; Heroine, Matanzas; brigs C. Morris, St. Domingo; H. B. Emery, Cienfuegos; H. E. Brooks, Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship San Salvador, for Savannah, while passing down the North River, yesterday, met with an accident to her machinery, and came to anchor.

The sloop Rhode Island, for Providence, after passing through Hell Gate, split her mainsail during a squall, and came to anchor in Flushing Bay.

Naval.—The U. S. steamer Tohoma was at Tampico April 15.

Spoken, &c.

Frederick Fish—schr., of Thomaston, bound S., May 10, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 10.

Lady Peel—Norw. bark, from the Mosquito coast for Cork, April 8, lat. 28 17, lon. 79 20.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. April 27, brigs Osprey, Puitras, New-York; brig Coila, Rogerson, Liverpool; 28th, brig Concord, Drummond, Baltimore; brig Ida C. Bogart, Philadelphia; bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; steamship Lafayette, Saugasdine, St. Martha. Sld. 25th, brig Mary Ann, Bartaby, Cienfuegos; 26th, schr. D. F. Wilder, Heather, Trinidad, Cuba; 29th, brig Golden Lead, Longthorn, do.; 30th, steamship Californian, Watson, Jamaica; May 1, schr. Nile Amere, Moton, Carthagena; 2d, steamship Lafayette, Saugasdine, St. Martha.

GAS FIXTURES
AT WHOLESALE END RETAIL.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 140 9TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

GOTO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE corner 23d-st and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery

J. H. STURGES, BROKER,
NO. 5 PARK-PLACE, and
NO. 4 DIVISION-ST.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 323, May 11, 1867.
3, 27, 30, 76, 22, 31, 52, 25, 36, 15, 63, 46, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 324, May 11, 1867.
44, 45, 39, 77, 62, 76, 58, 60, 74, 26, 12, 31, 9.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 247, May 11, 1867.
51, 8, 15, 23, 20, 6, 64, 44, 56, 78, 13, 30, 71.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 248, May 11, 1867.
25, 53, 40, 16, 5, 57, 77, 50, 66, 28, 41, 15, 7.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 130, May 11, 1867.
48, 12, 64, 65, 67, 23, 34, 39, 37, 38, 72.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 131, May 11, 1867.
18, 55, 46, 3, 42, 23, 67, 49, 57, 44, 26, 40, 61.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 140, May 11, 1867.
11, 6, 65, 75, 61, 47, 33, 69, 70, 35, 50.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 141, May 11, 1867.
48, 71, 25, 21, 59, 63, 55, 20, 22, 74, 33, 18, 12.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.